

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

TURKISH EMBASSY DENIES ISOLATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Monitor Is Authorized to Refute Emphatically the Alarmist Stories of Revolution and Crisis in Turkey

CABINET IS FORMED

New Ministry Is Constituted With Said Pasha as Grand Vizier and Sheyket Pasha as Head of War Office

The following cable message from the foreign bureau of The Christian Science Monitor gives definite information concerning the Turkish situation, and contrary to the news despatches from the press associations.

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Monitor has the permission of the Turkish embassy in London to state in the most unequivocal way that their despatches from Constantinople have been received without delay, both last night and this morning, and that therefore the reports that the wires out of Constantinople are cut and that that city is isolated are absolutely untrue.

The Monitor is also authorized to say that the reports of the assassination of Mahmud Sheyket Pasha and the march of the Adrianople army corps on Constantinople are untrue.

The new Turkish ministry has been constituted as follows: Grand vizier, Said Pasha; minister for foreign affairs, Assim Dey; minister for war, Mahmud Sheyket Pasha; minister for marine, Houchid Pasha; minister for the interior, Memdul Bey; minister for finance, Nail Bey; minister for public works, Sinapian Effendi. The Sheik Ul Islam is now Abdurrahman Nessib Effendi, formerly Cadi of Egypt.

Reports Not Confirmed

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Advices from Constantinople to the Turkish embassy today make no mention of disturbances or the reported assassination of Sheyket Pasha, former minister of war and leader of the Young Turk army that forced Abdul Hamid from the throne. Rumors are current in Philippopolis, Vienna and other cities that an uprising is in progress in the Turkish capital and that Sheyket Pasha has been slain, but London can obtain no confirmation of these reports.

DIRECTORS OF PORT ARE ASKED TO DEEPEN RESERVED CHANNEL

Boston Elevated, Edison Electric and N. E. Coal & Coke Companies Petition the Directors of the Port

ARGUMENT IS MADE

Claim Set Forth That the Proposed Improvement Is Necessary to Proper Development of South Boston

Board of directors of the port gave a hearing this morning on a joint petition of the Boston Elevated, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the New England Coal & Coke Company, asking that the reserved channel in Boston harbor at South Boston be dredged wider and deeper.

A. A. Ballantyne, who appeared as attorney for the petitioners, explained that they have established plants along the line of the reserved channel, and the demands of their respective businesses make it essential that the channel be made capable of handling larger vessels.

WASHINGTON—Now that President Taft has settled any question that may have existed in some quarters about his candidacy for a renomination by an authorized statement that nothing shall prevent the presentation of his name to the Republican convention, interest is beginning to center on the Democratic situation.

The Democratic national committee will hold its quadrennial meeting in this city on Monday for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the national convention and in the evening there will be a dinner attended by W. J. Bryan, Speaker Clark and many other party leaders. Representative Underwood, the House leader, has complicated the situation by declining to attend.

"I will not have any speech to be read at the dinner," added Mr. Underwood. "If I were there to make a speech I would desire to deliver it myself."

Mr. Underwood's letter to the managing committee announcing he would not attend, was sent after it became known that Mr. Bryan was to speak last. The arrangement did not meet the approval of many leaders, but it will stand.

The controversy between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Underwood began over the woolen schedule, the secret caucus and other party affairs, at the special session of Congress last year and it was recently renewed when Mr. Bryan practically referred to Mr. Underwood as Wall street's choice for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The speeches at the dinner are expected to sound a keynote for the work of the Democratic House and for the campaign which will come later. Elaborate preparations have been made and what with the out of town guests and the many Democrats in Congress who will attend, it is expected that the day will be a memorable one. Mr. Folk was not originally invited, and Governor Harlan declined the invitation.

This Democratic meeting will differ from a similar meeting held by the Republican national committee on Dec. 12. There was no dinner following the Republican committee meeting, no gathering of the party chieftains. Matters of business occupied the entire time of the committee. There was an unexpected absence of enthusiasm for Senator La Follette.

Those securing 75 per cent or better in the second examination will be placed in the order of their new marking in the groups in which they were originally appointed. The order of priority of those who secured 75 per cent or better in the first examination will not be disturbed.

Transfers have been ordered of five patrolmen and three reservemen, and will take effect tonight.

TIDE STOPS RIVER TRAFFIC

For one hour today traffic through the Charles river lock was stopped. The unusually high tide flushed the lock so that the bridge could not be raised.

If your newspaper is the window through which you look out upon the activities of mankind, does it not behoove you to look out through a clean window?

By passing your copy of the Monitor to your neighbor he too gets a chance for a clean outlook

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c To Foreign Countries.....2c

MR. TAFT TO REMAIN IN RACE, ATTENTION TURNS TO DEMOCRATS

Mr. Underwood Complicates Situation by Declining to Attend Dinner With Mr. Bryan as Last Speaker

LEADERS TO ATTEND

Attitude of Nebraskan and Others Expected to Be Disclosed in the Addresses to Be Delivered

With the announcement by President Taft that he will continue in the contest for a renomination at all hazards, attention is turned to the Democratic meeting and dinner in Washington on Monday, at which Mr. Bryan is expected to disclose his probable attitude in the campaign. According to the article he is the most potent factor in the situation.

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BOSTON HOLDING COMPANY END DEMANDED BY GOVERNOR FOSS

LABOR DEPARTMENT BILL WILL BE URGED BY THE REPUBLICANS

Two Measures, One by Union Men's Federation and the Other by American Legislative Society Prepared

DIFFER ON POINT

Elective Commissioner or a Board Appointed by the Governor Chief Difference in the Proposed Plans

Plans will be advanced by the Republicans in the Legislature and also by organized labor for the establishment this year of a state labor department.

Two bills, one drawn by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor and the other by the Massachusetts branch of the American Association

(Continued on page eight, column two)

CHIEF OFFICERS OF BAY STATE INAUGURATED IN STATE HOUSE



(Copyright by Marceau, 1906)

EUGENE N. FOSS

Governor



ROBERT LUCE

Lieutenant-Governor

REFORMS ARE URGED BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR THE BAY STATE

Large Assemblage Sees Brilliant Inauguration Ceremony as High Officers of State Assume Their Seats

MR. LUCE INDUCTED

Feature of Exercises Is Parade of District Police in the Uniforms Which They Wear Only at This Time

The inaugural address delivered by Governor Foss may be found on page 7.

With the demand that the constitutional power of the commonwealth be exercised to dissolve the Boston Holding Company, under which the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads were merged, standing out as a feature, Gov. Eugene N. Foss today delivered his inaugural address to the Legislature after having taken the oath of office for a second term.

The oath of office was administered to the Governor by Levi H. Greenwood, president of the Senate. Robert Luce, the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, was next sworn in.

Mr. Foss was then officially proclaimed Governor of the commonwealth by Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the commonwealth.

After Governor Foss completed the delivery of his inaugural the invited guests left the chamber. The oath was then administered to the councillors-elect by President Greenwood after which the official party left the chamber.

The Senate then returned to its chamber. After referring to the Governor's message to the committee on rules and adopting an order for a session at 11 o'clock tomorrow, the House adjourned.

Governor Foss, in his inaugural address, advocated the initiative and referendum, the direct nomination and election of United States senators and said that he favored direct presidential and vice-presidential primaries. A new idea in the conduct of primaries and elections is the preposition for the state to pay the expenses of candidates in placing before the voters their qualifications for office. This, the Governor says, would give all "equal opportunity."

A public utilities board is advocated again this year as it was last. He sounds a note of warning regarding the "bread trust" which he alleges is now in process of formation in this state. Public ownership is advocated for railroad terminals if that is to be the only way the Grand Trunk railroad can be brought into Boston. Lastly the Governor sounds the call of the national Democratic party for a further reduction of tariffs and "trade agreements" with other countries.

The Governor took his oath of office with the customary ceremonies, omitting however the 17 guns salute on the Common. The Governor had that last year, and the honor is only given upon the inauguration of a new administration. Nevertheless there was the same brilliant throng on the floor, and in the galleries of the House, the same beautiful flowers.

The first feature of the day was the parade of the district police—the commonwealth's finest—in the uniform which they wear only at this function of the year. Thirty-eight officers were in line this morning in the House vestibule and Deputy Chief George C. Neal made a handsome turn over to Chief J. H. Whitney, the present being well timed. General Whitney put the men through their facings and gave them a little drill in the salute.

Then the details were made and the officers were posted, Captain William H. Proctor having charge on the upper floor and Deputy George C. Neal taking the executive and House corridors. The flowers came early. On Governor Foss' desk was placed a handsome standing basket filled with beautiful Maryland roses; this was from the Foss family.

One of the finest remembrances was that of the staff, a tall basket of palms filled with American Beauty roses and handsome coleus.

Another tall basket was the tribute of John Becker of the Becker Manufacturing Company of Hyde Park. It contained white Killarney roses, pink roses and pinks, with large bunches of exquisite pansies. The handle of this basket was twined with pink and white sweet peas.

From the employees of the Becker Manufacturing Company was a tall standing basket at least four feet high.

(Continued on page eight, column one)

IMPERIAL TROOPS ORDERED READY TO RESUME FIGHTING

(By the United Press)

PEKING—The government sent orders today to all the generals in command of the imperial troops that they are to resume hostilities at 8 a.m. on Saturday unless they receive notification in the meantime that the armistice between the two forces has been again renewed.

SHANGHAI, China—Dr. Wu Ting Fang, minister of foreign affairs in the Republican cabinet, today sent a note to the diplomatic representatives of the powers, protesting against the action of Premier Yuan Shih Kai in refusing to abide by the agreements made by Tang Shao Wu at the recent peace conference.

NEW YORK—Despatches from China to the New York Herald report that 3000

(Continued on page eight, column seven)

BUSINESS MEN TO AID OF BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Business men of Boston have entered into a campaign to make the Boston opera house so well patronized that every seat put up at the subscription next year will be sold. The idea is that the institution is too valuable to the city to be given up and is too expensive for one citizen to make up a large deficit each year.

The man at the head of the movement for a better patronized opera is William F. Fitzgerald, of the newly appointed board of dock commissioners. It is Mr. Fitzgerald's purpose to take the burden of opera guarantee off the shoulders of Eben D. Jordan and a few others and try to arouse the citizens of Boston to their art opportunities.

An informal meeting of business men was held at the opera house in the latter part of the performance of "Bohème," on Wednesday night, and plans were formulated for making Mimi and Rudolfo and the other characters of the lyric world household names in the families of Greater Boston. Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates in the scheme for operatic extension propose to buy a

(Continued on page eight, column six)

EQUITABLE TAXATION GIVEN AS OBJECT OF GREATER BOSTON BILL

Equitable apportionment of taxes and fair distribution of public improvements are the principal aims of the bill to be filed today by Daniel J. Kiley, calling for the annexation by Boston of 33 towns and cities within 10 miles of city hall. This would give Boston an approximate population of 1,500,000. Governor Foss is understood to favor the Greater Boston idea.

This bill has been so drawn that it can be construed as providing for annexation and consolidation. In other words, it is provided in the measure that on the question of annexing this territory to Boston the vote of the total district shall be considered as a unit, and if five-eighths of the residents vote in favor of the consolidation shall take place.

Under this scheme Brookline, Weston and Winchester, which are among the towns included, could vote absolutely and solidly against annexation and yet it could go through and they would be joined in.

Under this bill he would be added to the present Boston the cities of Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn, and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Dedham, Hingham, Hull, Lexington, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Revere, Saugus, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wellesley, Weston, Weymouth, Winchester and Winthrop.

Under this plan the area of Boston would increase from 42 square miles to 381, and the population would jump from 670,585 to almost a million and a half on the 1910 census figures.

The transfer of the city and town employees and the creation of a temporary government is also provided for under the measure.

The bill provides that all the cities and towns in question shall become a part of a new city of Boston, provided that at the state election, November, 1912, five-eighths of the total vote cast in all such cities and towns on the question of such consolidation shall be in the affirmative.

(Continued on page eight, column one)

BOARD ADVISES STATE CONTROL OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY

The Massachusetts gas and electric light commission recommends to the Legislature the following act:

"A corporation organized under the business corporation law," chapter 437 of Acts of 1903, shall not, without authority of the General Court, own or control more than 10 per cent of the stock of a corporation organized under the general or special laws of the commonwealth for the purpose of carrying on within the commonwealth, the business of a gas or electric light, heat or power company."

The board recommends that it be given authority to prepare codification with such changes in the existing law as may seem desirable for extending the state's supervision and regulation to all companies engaged in the supply of electricity for the consideration of the next General Court.

CONGRESSMAN MC CALL TO SPEAK

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Send your "Want" ad to 

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

MISSISSIPPI IS TO
OBSERVE CENTENARY
WITH AN EXPOSITION

GULFPORT, Miss.—The Mississippi centennial exposition has assumed definite form. The following resolutions were adopted recently by the Gulfport Commercial Union:

"Whereas, it has been determined to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Mississippi into the Union by an exposition to be held at Gulfport in 1917, in which exposition the United States, the various states of the Union, as well as foreign countries and all cities, counties and localities in the state of Mississippi will be invited to participate, both by exhibits and otherwise, and

"Whereas, the place selected for the exposition is peculiarly appropriate, not only because of its importance as the state's greatest seaport and its rapid and wonderful rise and growth, but also because of its delightful climate, and because it is only a very short distance from the place at which the first settlement was made on Mississippi soil, and

"Whereas, it is desired that every city, county and locality in the state should exhibit at and take part in said exposition to the end that the rich and varied resources of our great state may be properly exhibited and made manifest to the numbers of people who will visit said exposition, and

"Whereas, the Gulfport Commercial Union has heartily and unreservedly committed itself to the support of said exposition and desires to contribute in every way in its power to the success of this great and praiseworthy undertaking; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Gulfport Commercial Union that we heartily and earnestly invite and request all commercial clubs and unions, boards of trade and trade organizations, civic organizations of every character and all cities, towns and villages to aid in the movement for said exposition at Gulfport, not only by exhibiting at and participating in same, but by the adoption of resolutions similar to these and by lending the weight of their influence, encouragement and assistance toward procuring their several localities and every part of the state to take part in said celebration.

"Resolved, that said commercial clubs and unions and civic organizations be also requested to properly memorize the Legislature of Mississippi at its approaching session to pass such legislation as will enable the state to be properly and creditably represented at said exposition and as will authorize the various counties and municipalities to contribute to and take part therein.

"Resolved, that the secretary of the Gulfport Commercial Union be directed to mail copies of these resolutions to all organizations of the character above described and that said organizations be requested to forward to this body copies of such action as they may take with reference to said exposition."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "Carrie," "Square," "Wizard of Oz," "Colonial," "The Philistine," "Lady," "Hollis," "The Concert," B. F. Keith's—Vaudville, Majestic—Marguerite Clark, D. W. Griffith—"The Birth of a Nation," Plymouth—Dorothy Donnelly, Shubert—William Faversham, Tremont—Eddie Foyle.

BOSTON CONCERTS

FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2 p. m., twelfth anniversary rehearsal, Josef Hofmann, soloist.

SATURDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., violin recital, Miss Nellie Fitchett, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth anniversary concert, Josef Hofmann, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Pagliacci," followed by ballet of "Coppelia."

SATURDAY—8 p. m., "Faust."

SATURDAY—8 p. m., popular priced performance of "Madame Butterfly."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—The Red, Widow."

BEARCE—"The Wizard of Oz."

BIGELOW—"The Philistine."

CASINO—"Peggy."

CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."

COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."

COOPER—"Bugsy," "Pulls the Strings."

DALY'S—"Kindergarten."

ELLIOTT—Grace George.

EMMETT—"The More."

FULTON—William Collier.

GARRICK—William H. Crane.

HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."

HOLLYWOOD—"The Wizard of Oz."

HULLSON—Miss Helen Ware.

KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."

LYCEUM—Miss Nazimova.

LYRIC—"Lilac," "The Wizard of Oz."

NEW AMSTERDAM—"Ben Hur."

NEW YORK—"The Enchanted."

PARK—"The Quaker Girl."

REED—"The Wizard of Oz."

THIRTY-NINE—"The Million."

WALLACK'S—"Diseas."

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Chicago Track Outlook

CAPTAIN DAVENPORT HAS FINE MATERIAL FOR CHICAGO TEAM

Several Stars Will Make Them Strong Candidates for the Western Conference Titles of 1912

MANY NEW MEN OUT

CHICAGO—Prospects of Captain Davenport having a strong track team at the University of Chicago this year are quite bright. The team is weakened by the loss of six point winners from last year's squad and will gain the services of some star freshmen who, according to Captain Davenport, will more than make up for the loss.

The team has lost Earle and Straube in the dashes, Gifford in the quarter, Timblin in the half, Long in the mile, and former Captain Rogers in the pole vault, all by graduation. Among the freshmen recruits the chief acquisitions are Scruby in the weights, Matthews in the sprints, Norgren in the weights, and Paine in the middle distances.

Matthews did some surprising work in the sprints early last season and developed lots of speed but was unable to compete. He is looked to as the mainstay in the 100 and 220, with Forbes, the former Hyde Park star, Skinner, and Duncan the most promising other candidates. Skinner is more of a quarter-miler, but may be used at the shorter distances to strengthen that department. Whiting and Kuh will both be back for the hurdles, making these two events strong, though Kuh may not be available until the outdoor meets. Stanley, Stephan and Miller are promising freshman candidates for the hurdles.

Captain Davenport makes the quarter mile runs strong for Chicago, and is almost sure of 10 points in these two events whenever he runs. Skinner is strong at the 440-yard distance and Miller, the freshman, shows promise. Aside from these three men nobody has appeared for the quarter, an unusual condition, for Chicago almost always has a wealth of quarter-milers. Leisure and Brooks, freshmen, are the only helpers to Captain Davenport in the half. Paine, the football quarterback, will be available in the quarter and half for the spring meets, but will probably devote his winter efforts to basketball. The loss of Gifford in the quarter and Timblin in the half, will be felt.

The mile is again weak, comparatively, having lost Long, who was beginning to develop into a good man. Gilbert and two freshmen, Baldwin and Brooks, will have to take care of this event, according to present appearances. In the two-mile Gilbert appears again with two more new men, Bishop and Dunlap.

The weight events will have three strong men, Menaul, Scruby and Norgren, the two latter being freshmen and football men. Menaul gathered in a lot of points last year in the shot, hammer, discus and high jump, and is expected to do wonders this season. Scruby is expected to give Menaul plenty of competition in all of the weight events, and Norgren is a valuable addition to that department. Goettler, the big football end and basketball man, will give Menaul good support in the high jump, as will also Cox, a freshman recruit.

The pole vault will still have Coyle, one of the best vaulters in the conference. Lawler and Dickerson will be the strongest new men, though neither has any remarkable performances to his credit. George Kuh is the only first-class broad jumper in sight.

Assistant Coach Page and Captain Davenport express confidence in the 1912 team. They say it will not be so strong for dual meets, but very strong in the conference meet, due to the large number of star performers. Almost nothing has been done toward arranging the schedule for winter meets, pending the meeting of the representatives early this month.

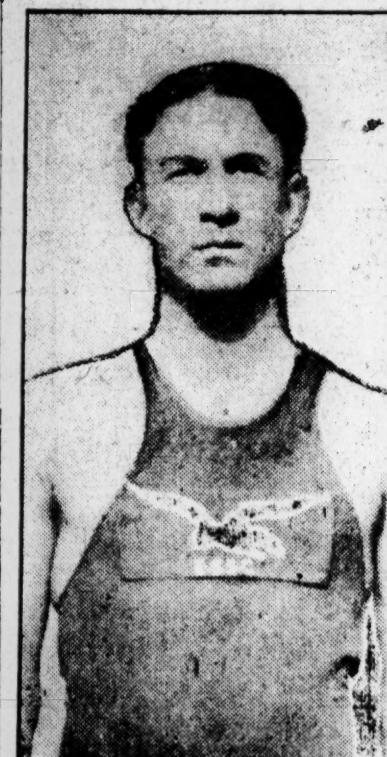
Some of the Chicago track men have their eyes on the Olympic trials, to be held shortly after the conference meet in June. Davenport's chief aim this year is to win the quarter or half or both in these trials and represent the United States at Stockholm, and barring reversals there seems little to prevent his accomplishment of the feat. He had hoped to lower the conference record for the quarter this year in the intercollegiate meet, but the fact that the meet will be held at Purdue on a new track will be somewhat against him. Close followers of track say that Davenport is the greatest quartermiler the West ever developed.

Austin Menaul will try for the all-around championship, Scruby will probably enter the competition, in the weights and Kuh and Whiting in the hurdles. Menaul is conceded a good chance in the all-around, particularly as the events are distributed over two days. He is strong in all of the weights, a star high jumper, a fast sprinter considering his weight, and has ample endurance for the longer runs.

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COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 56

Norman C. Cox, Columbia University



NORMAN C. COX

outdoor season, in fact, he generally lived with F. C. V. Lane, one of the greatest allround watermen the world ever produced, at the latter's camp, across Sydney harbor. Here he was in constant touch with the Cavills, the Healy's, Hardwick, Beaupre and others who have made swimming history, and with them he studied and practised the art of natation.

At the age of 19 Cox attended the Sydney Technical College, and Sydney University, specializing later in athletics and swimming. Later he opened the Dupain Cox Institute, of which he was the head until 1909, when he decided to broaden himself by travel, and sold out his interest to visit England. There he remained for several months, next taking a trip to Canada, where he coached for a while at the Montreal A. A., and finally landing in New York to take charge of the Columbia watermen.

DORCHESTER HIGH TRACK SQUAD HAS FIRST PRACTISE

About 50 candidates for the Dorchester high track team reported to Coach O'Reilly for the first practise of the year Wednesday. Before practise Coach O'Reilly, Captain Macgareigil and Manager Dempsey spoke to the boys regarding the work of the team for the coming season. Track will be the major winter sport at Dorchester this year and a good team should be turned out as there are a number of veterans and many promising candidates to pick from. It has been decided to hold three interclass meets before the dual meets with other schools and these will be held this month.

In the sprints there will be Fletcher, last year's crack sprinter, Whelton, O'Brien and Woodward, all of last year's team, Captain Macgareigil, Dempsey, Weeden and Quilty in the distance events. Kaye, last year's crack jumper, will again be available and Mullane, Ormsby, Williams and Brennan will compete in the shot put. Besides these men there is a large squad of untried material to choose from and the team should be well rounded out before the dual meets.

Last year Coach O'Reilly produced several speedy men and the school made a better showing in this branch of sport than any similar team from that school has done in a number of years. With the team returns from spring training, He has many interests in New York which require his attention and he will make trips between these cities, attending to both.

The players leave for Augusta, Ga., March 9 and return to play at Norfolk, Va., on March 30, and then send the first team to Petersburg, Va., for April 1, the second team remaining at Norfolk for that date. April 2 and 3 are still open.

Contracts will be sent out to all players on the list and President Ward remarked there will be no announcement made as to the size of the salary.

BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE MANAGER TO BE ANNOUNCED

Followers of the National league team in this city are anxiously awaiting the announcement tomorrow by President Ward as to who will manage the team during the coming season. The men most prominently mentioned are Tenney, Kling and Donlin. Mr. Ward has been most noncommittal on the subject so far, merely saying that he would make an announcement Friday.

C. James Connelly, one of the original

National league men in this city was elected vice-president of the club Wednesday afternoon at the adjourned meeting.

The by-laws were changed, abolishing the portion which called for a New York office of the club. This was done to make it easier for former President Russell, but is now unnecessary.

President Ward will not make Boston his permanent residence until after the team returns from spring training. He has many interests in New York which require his attention and he will make trips between these cities, attending to both.

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BURKE HEADS S. B. Y. C.

The South Boston Yacht Club held its annual meeting in the clubhouse on the Strandway, South Boston, Wednesday night. The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen:

Commodore, John F. Burke; vice-commodore, John J. Tobin; rear commodore, Charles F. MacDonald; secretary, Charles E. Butterman; treasurer, William X. McKee; measurer, Arthur E. McGarry; fleet surgeon, Dr. Charles R. Rothwell; trustees for three years, Maurice J. Lee, Michael J. Lynch, Regatta committee, Thomas F. Burns, Howard Gannett, Jr., John J. Dilworth, David Kinnear, Edward J. McKeon, John J. Podolsky, W. A. Ratigan.

GLIDDEN PRESENTS TOUR CUP

NEW YORK—Charles J. Glidden presented to the winning Maxwell team the Glidden trophy Wednesday, closing the Glidden tour events for 1911. It is the first time in the history of the tour that the trophy has been the occasion of an official presentation, the American Automobile Association giving permission to Mr. Glidden to turn over the trophy to the winners.

ROWING AT HARVARD

Candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman crews begin voluntary practise today at Cambridge. Daily from now on until Feb. 11 Coaches Wray, Copeland and Brown will be at the Newell boathouse to advise candidates. Regular crew practise will commence at the conclusion of the midyear examinations.

J. F. POGGENBERG MEETS C. R. LEWIS IN THIRD MATCH

Second Contest in 18.2 Handicap Tourney Is Won by Christian Scheidig Over F. W. Boyd

NEW YORK—Followers of the 18.2 handicap amateur handicap billiard tournament, which is being held here, are looking forward to tonight's match with considerable anticipation as it will see one of the two scratch men competing for the first time. J. Ferdinand Poggenberg of this city of class A is the scratch man and he will meet C. R. Lewis of Brooklyn, who is handicapped at 160.

Christian Scheidig (200) of Brooklyn defeated F. W. Boyd (170), also of Brooklyn, in the second match Wednesday night. The score was 200 to 132, and Scheidig held the lead from the fourth inning until he ran out in the thirty-eighth. He made two runs of 20 and finished with an average of 5 10-38.

Boyd's play was about on a par with what he showed in the opening game of the tournament against Millette Tuesday night. He seemed unable to find his stroke and his work was far below the average he has shown in tournaments during the past few years. He showed fine form in his run of 21 in the twelfth inning, the highest run of the game. In only one other inning was he able to run into double figures, that being his run of 15 in the sixth inning.

The feature shot of the match came in the twenty-sixth inning, when Scheidig found a layout which required a double tour of the cushions. He played it and made the shot, the cue ball taking seven cushions from the time it hit the first object until it reached the second. The object until it reached the second.

The age of 19 Cox attended the Sydney Technical College, and Sydney University, specializing later in athletics and swimming. Later he opened the Dupain Cox Institute, of which he was the head until 1909, when he decided to broaden himself by travel, and sold out his interest to visit England. There he remained for several months, next taking a trip to Canada, where he coached for a while at the Montreal A. A., and finally landing in New York to take charge of the Columbia watermen.

The meeting of the Boston American League Baseball Club is down for this afternoon in the club's offices on Washington street. President James A. McAleer did not come down town Wednesday afternoon after arriving in town from Chicago, but remained at the Copley Square hotel, where he met the newspaper men and held a conference with Business Manager McCoy. He is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the team this year, and says:

"Of course, you know President Comiskey has given the Boston team the flag day game in Chicago. Connie Mack of the Athletics has also promised me that he is endeavoring to start at Tufts, the flag day at Philadelphia, when the world's championship banner will be raised.

The players will go to Hot Springs about March 10, where they will remain for about three weeks. They will then go to Cincinnati to play April 5, 6 and 7, and will then come to Boston to play Harvard on the new grounds April 10."

Manager Stahl will go direct to Hot Springs Feb. 20, and it is likely that Carrigan, who has written many letters to Stahl, will also go early.

C. A. C. MEET JAN. 27

The annual handicap meeting of the Massachusetts coast artillery corps will be held Saturday, Jan. 27, in the South armory, Irvington street, Boston. The open handicap events are 15-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, running high jump, 70-yard low hurdles, relay race (each man to run two laps), one-mile run (75-yard limit), three-mile run (190-yard limit). The events open to members of Massachusetts C. A. C. only are 75-yard dash (handicap), obstacle race (scratch), rescue race, relay race (teams of four men, each man to run one lap) and those open to all military organizations: wall scaling (Butts manual) eight men to a team, 20-yard run to wall and return.

ENGLISH HIGH HOLDS PRACTISE

The first practise scrimmage of the year was held by the English high hockey team Wednesday afternoon at Franklin field. The team was unable to play Somerville high, but because of lack of practise English cancelled the game. It will probably be played off later in the season. If it is decided finally that Captain Shuttleworth is ineligible, the team may withdraw from the hockey league, as members of the team in the league are required to be up to the standard of the Boston school committee in their studies. Shuttleworth will be able to play in the other games as hockey is not a major sport at the school and there are no eligibility rules.

ELECT SPRY COMMODORE

Joseph Spry was elected commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club, South Boston, at the annual meeting Wednesday evening. Other officers chosen were Edward N. West, vice commodore; John Black, Jr., rear commodore; Alexander Moore, Jr., secretary; George H. Carter, treasurer; P. F. Pfund, measurer; E. W. Frazer, Lorenzo Trafton, John E. Hunt, John C. Morgan, former Commodore J. R. Huntley, trustees; Andrew F. Rydel, membership committee; Louis J. Masters, Walter H. Gross and Theodore H. Campbell, auditing committee.

HOWE IS TEMPORARY CAPTAIN

I. T. Howe '13 has been selected to lead the English high track team until March 1, in place of Campbell, who has fallen below the scholarship requirements. If Campbell regains his standing Howe will withdraw, otherwise Howe will become permanent leader. Howe was a member of the championship relay team of the school which set a new interscholastic record at the Pennsylvania relay carnival last year.

NO CANDIDATE FOR PENTHALON IS YET IN SIGHT

NEW YORK—There is one event on the program of the coming Olympic games at Stockholm next summer that has been receiving but little attention at the hands of possible contestants in this country. It is the penthalon which is composed of swimming a quarter-mile, running two miles, riding horseback over a steepchase course, fencing bouts and target shooting with pistol or revolver. Not only has no candidate yet announced himself as anxious to try for the event, but Hugh Baxter of the New York Athletic Club who is to be one of the Olympic officials is trying to get some one to come forward as he believes that there must be several athletes in this country who would stand a show of winning the event if they go to Sweden, and the one that makes application and the best showing will be taken along by the A. A. U., all expenses being paid.

The name of G. M. Daniels has been proposed, and he would unquestionably prove a formidable contender for honors in view of the fact that he is the world's leading swimmer, a junior champion in revolver shooting, a fine runner, and an expert cross-country rider, but he knows little or nothing about fencing and this would be a severe handicap.

However, the awards will have to be made on a point basis and it will be hard to find in any country one so versatile as to triumph in every division of the all round test, so Daniels' chances would be excellent.

Doubtless, at first blush, people will wonder what made the Swedish combination band together such a seemingly incongruous set of events, but anyone who is familiar with the leading part played by the army in all the European nations will find it easy to realize what is aimed at. Every one of the events prescribed will serve to make a soldier and particularly an officer more efficient.

COOKLEY of Wakefield, who has represented the South Boston A. A., and Messenger, the former Worcester Academy weight man, are also at the school. These boys and Burke are over age and will not be allowed to compete in the big interscholastic meet, unless before that time, the age limit is raised.

Among the men who will prove factors in the meets will be Allen, the former English high captain and miler; Charles Rice of Uxbridge, who is proclaimed to be a star sprinter; William Murphy, winner of the 100 and 220-yard dashes at the Boston high school outdoor meet in 1910; Edward Caples, captain of the Rindge track team last season, who for the past two years has represented the Brookline gymnasium in the summer open meets as a quarter-miler; Eddy, formerly of Hudson high, who should develop into a good weight man; Kelley, O'Leary, Donahue and Lindquist.

Manager Rice is negotiating with other rods employed to connect the oars of the rowers so that the men have to row together. When one of the oarsmen gets out of time in catching too soon or too late, the rods bend and it is then easy for the coach to ascertain who is breaking up the rhythm of the combination.

These have never been tried on any of the machines that have been used by the Columbia oarsmen, but when tried by the varsity Wednesday they proved a great success.

Another feature is a device arranged so that the distance that the men row can be registered. The varsity rowed three miles, according to the meter in front of the stroke, which amounted to about 20 minutes in time. The freshmen were let off with two miles.

Although Coach Rice has not officially called the varsity men out for practise, the veterans are nevertheless reporting regularly three times a week and displaying more enthusiasm than has been apparent in Columbia rowing for years.

There are three positions open and all of last year's freshman eight are reporting in the hope of making one of the coveted positions and few of the veterans feel so secure that they do not come out for the practise.

CORNELL HOCKEY TEAM BEATS YALE IN THIRD GAME

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Cornell's hockey team turned the tables on Yale's seven, defeating the blue at the ice rink here Wednesday night 3 to 0. The Ithacans played a hard game, and their determined rushes were not to be denied.

Cornell made the first tally in three minutes after a perfect volley of shots had been stopped by Carhart. Fifteen minutes later Moore hit the net for a difficult shot from midice. In the second period Schenck made the third goal.

YALE: Carhart, g.

Bleakless, g.

Hope, c.

Smith, r.

Harmon (capt.), c.

Schenck (capt.), r.

Chamney, r.

Martin, l.

Tewksbury, l.

Golds, first period. Schenck, c.

Moore, c.

Second period. Schenck, c.

Hill, c.

Schenck, r. .

Realty

Shipping

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The estate of Henry O. S. and Josephine A. Cuntz at 43 Kingston street, next to the corner of Bedford street has been sold by article of agreement to a prominent business man, at a figure in excess of the assessed valuation of \$63,700. The ground area is 1737 square feet, which carries \$53,800 of the tax value, on which stands a five-story brick and stone mercantile building, and a part of the premises now occupied by Lamson & Hubbard, hatters and furriers.

JAMAICA PLAIN TRANSACTIONS

Final papers have gone to record conveying title from James H. Patton of Baltimore to James D. Henderson the six-apartment brick dwelling at 11 Grovenor road, Jamaica Plain, having a total taxed value of \$27,800; the single frame dwelling at 20 Grovenor road, having a total taxed value of \$5700; the single house at 24 Grovenor road, having a total taxed value of \$5500; the double frame dwelling at 26 and 28 Grovenor road, taxed for \$6800; the single frame dwelling at 28 Grovenor road, taxed for \$4400, and the double frame dwelling and 11,000 feet of land at 18 Pond street and 30 Grovenor road, having a total taxed value of \$9500. Papers were passed through the office of Henderson & Ross, Kimball building.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

The board of directors of the Boston Real Estate Exchange for the year 1912 is as follows: Charles Francis Adams I., Amory Eliot, Leslie C. Wead, Abel H. Proctor, J. Summer Draper, Francis R. Bangs, James W. French, Edward W. Grew, Lawrence Whitecomb, William C. Codman, John B. Thomas, Stephen W. Sleeper, Charles E. Wyzanski, Franklin F. Roundy, Frederic H. Vaux.

Of the former board Messrs. John Phillips Reynolds, Albert R. Whittier Jr., John T. Hosford, Charles Theodore Russell and A. H. Williams retire and Messrs. Francis Reginald Bangs, Lawrence Whitecomb, Stephen W. Sleeper, John B. Thomas and Charles E. Wyzanski are the new members.

Mr. Vaux is reelected treasurer and Walter S. Fox clerk.

DORCHESTER DEALS

Susan E. Bennett has sold to Richard S. Locke, who reconveys to Evangeline M. Flynn a frame dwelling at 19 Hartford street opposite Robin Hood street, Dorchester, together with 5025 square feet of land. All taxed for \$5500, \$1800 being upon the land.

Peter McKenzie is the new owner of a frame house and lot located 15 Roll street near Hancock street, Dorchester. Total assessment is \$4900 of which \$1400 is carried on 574 square feet of land. Theodore W. King made the deed.

Oriek Olsen has sold two lots of vacant land to Archibald C. Cooper, fronting on Westville, near Ditsen street, Dorchester, containing 6000 square feet, assessed for \$1600.

Morris J. Rudnick has purchased two lots of vacant land from Walter H. Gleason fronting on Geneva avenue corner of Vinton street, Dorchester, containing 7180 square feet and assessed for \$2200. Mr. Rudnick resold 3580 square feet of this land lying next to

the corner, assessed for \$1100 to Joseph Cohen and another.

WEST ROXBURY AND ROXBURY

William Conzi and wife have purchased an improved estate, 34 Oakview terrace, off Center street, West Roxbury, from John T. Murphy. There are 7885 square feet of ground on which is erected a substantial frame residence assessed for \$4500 and the land for \$1800 more. The three-story frame house and lot situated 66 Sherman street, near Bowler street, Roxbury, has been sold by Frederick A. Higgins to Hattie G. Johnson. There are 1578 square feet of land in the lot, assessed for \$800, which is included in the total of \$2500.

BACK BAY TRANSACTION

Morris Rudnick, an extensive builder in Back Bay, has sold a block of new brick apartments located 574 to 584 Newbury street to Edward W. Forster for investment. The property consists of four double four-story buildings containing every modern convenience together with 9200 square feet of land, which is assessed at \$16,100. The improvements have not been assessed as yet.

IN THE LAKE SUNAPEE REGION

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold the property, Frank M. Davis of Newport, N. H., his old homestead farm and summer house situated on the Sunapee road in the town of Goshen, Sullivan county, N. H., comprising 100 acres of land, together with an old-fashioned farmhouse containing seven rooms, surrounded with shade trees, a commodious stock and hay barn and various outbuildings, a tract of timber land, an apple orchard and a sugar bush containing a sugar house with evaporator and complete fixtures for the manufacture of maple syrup and sugar. The estate was sold to Mrs. Emma Watts of Lynn, who has already taken possession and will make extensive improvements for a summer home.

J. Murray Howe, real estate operator of Devonshire street, has purchased the premises 17-18 Washington street north, near Stillman street, consisting of a six-story brick store and office building together with 2353 square feet of land. All assessed for \$48,800, including \$4,700 on the land. Also purchased premises 7-8 Washington street north, opposite Haymarket square, between Stillman and Cross streets, being a 4½-story brick store and mercantile building with 2300 square feet of land. Total assessed value \$50,000, which includes \$46,000 on the land. Both of these parcels were conveyed by Caroline T. Slater to Albert R. Rosenthal, who reconveyed title to Mr. Howe who buys for investment.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comes from the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Helen A. Morris, witness, to Michael H. Sullivan, Mountfort st.; d.; \$75.
Michael H. Sullivan to Helen A. Morris, Mountfort st.; w.; \$1.

BATTLESHIP BIDS OPENED ARE MANY UNDER EIGHT-HOUR LAW

WASHINGTON—Bids for the construction for the proposed battleships Nevada and Oklahoma were opened at the navy department this afternoon and were plentiful despite the fact that the vessels are to be constructed under the eight-hour law. The vessels are designed to have a displacement of 27,000 tons and a speed of 20½ knots. The limit of cost is \$60,000,000 each. The bids are as follows:

Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., one ship built, according to the department's plans for hull and machinery, \$5,980,000.

Reciprocating engines, \$5,955,000.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., one ship, hull, equipment and machinery on department designs, but with nickel steel instead of special treatment steel, \$5,926,000.

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va., department's designs, one ship, \$6,450,000; two ships, \$6,000,000 each.

William Cramp & Sons Company, Philadelphia, wrote that because of the eight-hour restriction they could not bid.

HIGHWAY BOARD ASKS MORE FUNDS

The state highway commission recommends that highway appropriation for the next five years be increased from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, or from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year.

ORGAN RECITAL TO BE GIVEN

Ernest Mitchell, organist at Trinity church, is to give the fifteenth organ recital, under the auspices of the New England chapter of the American Guild of Organists, this evening at 8 o'clock in Trinity church. The recital will be free.

BILL TO REDUCE SIGNATURES

Representative Isaac Gordon of Boston filed with the clerk of the House today, a bill to reduce from 5000 to 500 the number of signatures required for nominations to municipal offices in Boston.

COLLECTOR FOR BANGOR NAMED

WASHINGTON—President Taft today nominated Albert R. Day of Maine to be collector of customs for the district of Bangor.

St. Louis, for New York—
George Washington, for New York

Joseph P. Cox et al. to John C. Timiny, Newland st.; d.; \$1.
Joseph L. Edmon et al. to John C. Timiny, Newland st.; d.; \$130.
Frederick S. Cutler et al. to Ellen O'Connor, Newland st.; d.; \$1.
Samuel Grossman to James P. Kennedy, Astor st. 2 lots; w.; \$1.
Margaret D. Phillips et al. to Elliott B. Clark et al., Washington and Franklin st., Bromley and Parker st.; d.; \$1.
Frederick A. Higgins to Hattie G. Johnson, Sherman st.; d.; \$1.

RICHARD S. LOCKE, to Richard S. Locke, Hartford st.; q.; \$1.
Richard S. Locke to Evangeline M. Flynn, Hartford st.; q.; \$1.
Mark H. Whizard to Old Colony Railroad Co., Mill st. and O. C. R. R.; d.; \$1.
John A. De Vito to Arthur G. Carver, Glenway st.; q.; \$1.
Arthur G. Carver to Florence M. De Vito, Glenway st.; q.; \$1.
John A. De Vito to Arthur G. Carver, Rockland st.; q.; \$1.
Arthur G. Carver to Florence M. De Vito, Roslin st.; q.; \$1.
Mary C. Duff to Grace B. Ketchum, Alton st.; q.; \$1.
Erik Ohl to Archibald C. Cooper, Westville st., 2 lots; w.; \$1.
Ann A. Glover to Winifred B. Rice, Newton st.; q.; \$1.
Walter H. Gleason and Morris J. Rudnick et al., Geneva ave. and Vinton, 2 lots; d.; \$1.
Morris J. Rudnick et al. to Joseph Cohen, 100 Avenue, Geneva ave.; q.; \$1.
Theodore W. King to Peter McKenzie, Rill st.; q.; \$1.
Samuel Carver, mitee, to Samuel Carver, Greenheys st.; d.; \$100.

WEST ROXBURY

John E. Kickham to Paul Belgelder et ux., Ranson ter.; w.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Frank Willey to Orson S. Bartlett, Wall st.; q.; \$1.

HYDE PARK

Emily C. W. Cobb et al. to Clinton A. Coolidge, Sunnyside ave., St. Charles and Atherton st.; q.; \$1.
Clinton A. Coolidge to Clifford S. Cobb, same; q.; \$1.

CHELSEA

Orson S. Bartlett to Frank Willey, Essex st.; 2 lots; w.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Agnes M. Lancaster, mitee, to Joseph F. Lancaster, Highland and Sewall aves.; d.; \$1.

Joseph F. Lancaster to Suffolk Land Co., same; q.; \$1.

Henry Siskind to Becky Goldstein, Trident ave.; q.; \$1.

REVERE

Patrick J. McGarr to Michael C. Greene, Warren st.; q.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Centre st., 1880, ward 23; Mrs. Mary Eliz. Pierce, E. T. P. Martin; brick stores, dwelling and offices.

Compton st., 153-157, ward 6; Fred Vorenburg; alter stores and manufacturing.

Charlton st., 39, ward 8; Catherine A. Codman et al.; alter stable.

Brighton st., 20, ward 9; Wm. M. Paul; after workshop.

Boylston st., 801, ward 11; C. H. Pearson; alter stores and tenements.

Pemberton st., 10, ward 12; city of Boston, high school, ward 12; city of Boston, high school, ward 13; Chambliss st., 3, ward 10; John C. Robinson; alter dwelling.

Oneida st., 18, ward 22; Charles H. Treadwell; alter dwelling.

South st. cor. Boylston, ward 23; John W. Patterson; alter store.

RECOMMENDED AS POSTMASTER

WASHINGTON—Representative Gilbert of Massachusetts has recommended Charles H. Webster to be postmaster at Northfield, Mass.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Venezia, for Naples

Arabia, for Liverpool

Principality of Monaco, for Genoa

Kroonprins Willem, for Hamburg

La Lorraine, for Havre

Caledonia, for Glasgow

Gibraltar, for Algiers

Minneapolis, for London

New York, for Southampton

Saxonia, for Liverpool

Potzdam, for Rotterdam

La Touraine, for Havre

Minnetonka, for London

Florida, for Southampton

Pennsylvania, for Hamburg

Germany, for Mediterranean ports

Sailings from Boston

Lake Erie, for Glasgow

Armenia, for Liverpool

Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg

Merion, for Liverpool

Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg

Canada, for Liverpool

Ionian, for Glasgow

Ascania, for London

Sailings from Halifax

Royal Edward, for Bristol

Sailings from St. John

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool

Tuscan, for Liverpool

Sailings from Southampton

Xanadu, for Boston

Celtic, for New York

Canada, for Portland

Arabia, for New York

Empress of Britain, for St. John

Havford, for Philadelphia

Sailings from Southampton

St. Louis, for New York

George Washington, for New York

SAILINGS

SHIPPING NEWS

Thirteen days out from Liverpool, the British steamer Michigan, Captain Evans, arrived today with about 2500 tons of general cargo and three returning sailors. Adverse conditions at sea delayed the steamer two days. Included in her freight were 300 barrels of Irish salt mackerel, 400 casks of china clay, and large consignments of almonds, olive oil, paint, waste, machinery, furniture, dry goods, etc.

Although the official rise in tide for today is only 11 ft. lin, the easterly wind made a rise of practically 13 feet and the center portion of Long wharf was under one foot of water for some time while the middle of T wharf was covered with several inches. At 10:44 a. m. the tide was at its height but it was some time later before the wharves had resumed their usual appearance.

Fish was more plentiful on T wharf today than it has been for some time and although the demand was strong, the abundance forced dealers prices considerably lower. Approximately 304,000 pounds of haddock, 85,800 cod, 22,300 pollock, 55,000 hake, 17,000 cusk and 130 halibut was brought in by the fleet of 24 sail. The arrivals and their fares were: Str Spray 47,800 pounds, str. Foam 44,400, schooner Walter P. Goulart 3200, Mary E. Silveira 41,200, Beline 2500, Domingo 9400, Mary De Costa 6000, Manomet 12,000, Yankee 8300, Mary B. Greer 11,000, W. M. Goodspeed 9300, Alice 14,000, Gefesta 8200, Olive F. Hutchins 10,900, Wasbake

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

John M. Mason, past commander of Post 35, G. A. R., will install these officers of Theodore Winthrop post this evening at Grand Army hall: Commander, Irving Morse; senior vice-commander, A. A. Nickerson; junior vice-commander, W. S. Hixon; quartermaster, Osborne V. Nash; surgeon, Edward A. Sellon; chaplain, Melvin M. Le Cain; officer of the day, Thomas S. Carroll; patriotic instructor, Thomas Taylor; officer of the guard, Philip A. Brown.

Ruth chapter, O. E. S., has elected these officers for 1912; Worthy matron, Mrs. Annie M. Moody; worthy patron, Eugene L. Webber; associate matron, Mrs. Myrtle L. Swift; secretary, Mrs. Katherine Tukey; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie S. Stowe; conductress, Miss Florence E. Brownell; associate conductress, Mrs. Isabella J. Webber; Ada, Mrs. Frances E. Douglass; Ruth, Mrs. Gertrude M. Williamson; Esther, Mrs. Sarah E. Pettman; Martha, Miss Alice M. Smith; Electa, Mrs. Georgie A. Tilton; chaplain, Mrs. Anna E. Emerson; marshal, Mrs. Mary N. Spencer; organist, Miss Jessie P. Copithorn; warden, Mrs. Mary A. Cox; sentinel, J. Arthur Smith. These officers will be installed Monday evening, Jan. 8.

BRIDGEWATER

The Baptist Society has elected these officers: Clerk, Mrs. Helen Parshley; treasurer, Robert E. Blood; mission treasurer, Bertram M. Blood; financial secretary, Elvin M. Jackson; superintendent of Sunday school, Harlan P. Shaw; standing committee, the Rev. L. E. Ackland, Leach Clark, H. P. Shaw, R. V. Harding, R. S. Blood, Frank Chadwick, B. M. Blood, E. M. Jackson, Mrs. C. A. Shurtleff, Mrs. Alice Wilbur, Mrs. George M. Garney, Mrs. A. T. Keith, Mrs. Laura Smith and Mrs. Alexander Rix.

The selectmen will give a hearing to the Bay State Street Railway Company in the town hall Jan. 22 on a petition to continue the Broad-street tracks across the street and up Perkins street to the land owned by A. G. Locke and L. E. Stevens.

STONEHAM

A song recital of 27 numbers will be given in the Unitarian church next Monday evening by Miss Bertha Wesselhoeft Swift under the direction of Miss Mildred Walker. The committee in charge of the event, which will be one of the leading musical affairs of the season, comprises: Mesdames C. A. Annis, C. A. Bailey, F. H. Berry, G. G. Graham, B. H. Cogan, B. J. Hinds, I. W. Hanson, Frances R. Nickerson, A. L. Messer, N. W. Lamson, T. A. Pettigill, J. Alden Stockwell, J. W. MacDonald, R. S. Wellington, D. B. Smith and the Misses Mabel Wilson, Carrie Robinson, Josephine G. Collier, Mina Fuller, Georgiana Fuller, Mildred Barton, Effie Briggs, Bessie Buck, Abbie Robinson and Mildred Green.

WAKEFIELD

These officers were elected last night by the Men's Club of the Union church: President, Forrest A. Seavey; vice-president, Frank Q. Smith; secretary, Daniel MacQuarie; treasurer, George Bower; auditor, Arthur S. Hill.

Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly will address the Kosmos Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon on "Women in Prisons," giving her experiences as a member of the Massachusetts prison commission. The meeting will be in charge of the department of sociology, Mrs. Frances R. Pike, chairman.

DEDHAM

Thomas W. White of Canton will speak before the Dedham Republican Club, Jan. 8, on the topic, "Important Legislation Now Pending."

Local division 373 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America held dinners in Odd Fellows hall Wednesday afternoon and evening. The afternoon was for the night men of the Bay State line and the evening was for the day crews. Musical entertainment was furnished.

MEDFORD

The first meeting of the special committee of the Board of Trade appointed to consider a reduction in size of the board of aldermen from 14 to 7 members was held Wednesday night at the Board of Trade rooms. It is proposed to elect one alderman from each ward, the entire city voting for each candidate. The same committee is also considering reducing the size of the school committee from 11 to 7 members.

BROOKLINE

The Rev. J. Van Neece Bandy, who resigned as pastor of the Universalist church, became a Presbyterian minister at the last meeting of the Presbytery.

Patrolman Charles B. Watterson has been elected secretary and Sergeant Andrew Creelman treasurer of the Brookline Police Mutual Aid Association.

NEEDHAM

The Union Temperance band has elected: President, Albert E. Brownville; secretary, Charles J. Marchant; treasurer, Samuel F. Light. Union meetings with the various churches will be held on one Sunday evening in each quarter.

QUINCY

The school committee for 1912 has organized with John L. Miller as chairman. Albert L. Barbour has been re-elected superintendent of schools and Charles H. Johnson trustee officer.

WEYMOUTH

The Ladies' Social Circle of the First Universalist church held a supper and entertainment in Lincoln hall, Friday evening, telling of rope making.

SENATE IS YIELDING TO POPULAR DEMAND FOR PEACE TREATIES

WASHINGTON—Sentiment in favor of the peace treaties increased among senators over the holiday recess. Even senators opposing those conventions today admitted that President Taft's efforts and the efforts of the various organizations throughout the country were having their effect upon the members of the upper chamber.

The treaties will probably be brought up formally for consideration within a week or 10 days, though Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska will discuss them to day. It is likely that from now on the debate will be in the open Senate instead of in executive session, and this plan will, of course, greatly strengthen the hands of the friends of the treaties.

To the opponents the announcement from Chairman Cullom and others of the committee that the treaties will probably be formally taken up shortly comes as a distinct disappointment. A great reluctance exists among the opponents of the treaties to taking any pronounced or conspicuous stand against them and that will be the strength of the administration in its efforts for ratification. Ratification, however, will require a two thirds vote—62 to 30.

The Senate change of sentiment is particularly noticeable among the Democrats. They seem to be realizing that general policies are not at issue in the proposed treaties. Senator Raynor of Maryland, a member of the committee on foreign relations, filed a minority report declaring for the unamended treaties. He declared questions of immigration, policy and state debts to be outside the scope of the treaties.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi has come out with the same view and strongly endorsing the treaties as they stand.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the titular leader on the Republican side, read a memorial on Wednesday from a church organization endorsing the treaties.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented to day deal with the agitation for one-cent letter postage.

WASHINGTON HERALD—According to the statement of post office department officials, an effort is to be made to secure from Congress during this session an adjustment of the postal rates which will place every class of mail matter upon a cost-paying basis, the ultimate desire being to achieve penny postage. It is said that at the present time the 2-cent postage upon letters is double the amount which would be imposed if other classes were not carried at a great loss. The day of penny postage should be hastened. If it can be brought about by legislation, Congress should not hesitate to act.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—If any favorable action is to be taken, it should be in the nature of an experiment. Let the proposed policy be tried out in localities. Let letters to be delivered within range of postoffices where they are mailed be carried at the 1-cent rate. Try the experiment with Chicago for illustration. It will be time enough to decide on a national policy when letter carriers and rural men receive adequate pay and the experiment shall be found to work satisfactorily in given localities.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—There is no question that business men would gladly welcome one-cent letter postage. Let us have it at the earliest practicable moment.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—The National One-Cent Letter Postage Association is organized to bring about this reform, and is doing a good work in its behalf. Its officers say that first-class mail matter is now producing a profit of \$10,000,000 annually, which goes principally to make up the deficit in the handling of second-class matter. With a wiping out of a portion of this loss through changes in the handling of mail of this character the way will be paved for lower rates on first-class mail. It is a subject in which business men particularly are interested, although its benefits would extend down to the humblest citizen.

HARTFORD COURANT—A message worth only one cent to send can be put on a postal card. The extra cent is for privacy. Nobody need pay that who chooses to use the postal. It is foolish to imagine that there is a demand for a reduction. The only writers on whom two-cent postage can be assumed to bear at all heavily are mail order houses, great corporations, and so on—all able to pay as things are, else they wouldn't be paying. The pay of free delivery men is notoriously meager, and the work they do is the work of civilization.

MRS. GERTRUDE FIELD TO READ

The literary work of Mrs. Gertrude Rugg Field, author, poet and lecturer, and daughter of the late Dr. H. W. Rugg of Tufts College, will be introduced today at a complimentary party to be given by Emily Selinger, at 711 Boylston street. Mrs. Field will read from her own works.

NEW HAVEN PALLADIUM—The extension of the rural free delivery is going on at a tremendous rate and at a heavy cost to the government. It will be a long time before it pays, and until this branch of the postal service is on a firmer basis we ought not think of penny letter postage.

FLAMES DESTROY BUILDING

A fire early today at 155 Gardner road, Brookline, resulted in the destruction of the building. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.

CADETS TO HAVE PROMENADE

The First Corps Cadets, M. V. M., will hold the third of the series of promenade concerts at the armory on Jan. 19. A concert by the cadet band will be held at 7:45 and after the concert dancing will be continued until midnight.

FUNERAL OF ALBERT METCALF

The funeral of Albert Metcalf who passed away at his residence, 216 Highland street, West Newton, Tuesday morning was held there this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Services were conducted by John C. Lathrop, First Reader of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Boston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin.

The interment was at the Newton cemetery. The following were the pall-bearers: Charles S. Dennison, Preston Pond, Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, George Hutchinson, former mayor of Newton; Leo Lewis, Frederick L. Emery, Arthur Reed and Archibald McLellan.

(Continued from page one)

MR. TAFT TO REMAIN IN RACE, ATTENTION TURNS TO DEMOCRATS

Follette and an equally unexpected presence of enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt, but President Taft had the committee well in hand and it did his bidding without protest. After the close of the meeting the committee started for their homes. The only semblance of social festivities was a dinner given the committee at the White House.

But the Democratic national committee meeting will partake of many of the features of a mass convention. The hotels will be filled with party workers from nearly all of the states, and at the banquet board in the evening the speeches will no doubt be lively enough to stir the most exacting. Everybody will be primed for politics and amid all the other talking and speechmaking there will be much talk about the presidential nomination.

As the time for the committee draws near, a good many people are beginning to focus their attention on Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan will easily be the most interesting personage in attendance on the national committee, and his speech at the banquet will be looked forward to with unusual eagerness. It is possible that he could have the nomination by working for it, just as many Republicans believe Mr. Roosevelt could have the Republican nomination. But whether the nominee or not, he will remain the most influential personage in his party, like Mr. Roosevelt in the Republican party, and his word will carry far both as to candidates and platform.

Mr. Bryan resembles Mr. Roosevelt in one other particular. He has said repeatedly that he was not a candidate, and has asked his friends not to urge his name on the party. But like Mr. Roosevelt, he has not said that he would decline the nomination in case it should be offered. But many of his friends are disregarding his wishes in this particular, and for some time have been quietly canvassing for support, pointing out meanwhile how thoroughly he would meet the 1912 need, and they are getting a much larger hearing than the general public supposed.

The argument in Mr. Bryan's favor is that he has developed, since his leadership began, all the great party issues, excepting the tariff, on which latter question he stands with Tilden, Carlisle and Cleveland. He has borne the Democratic burden in years when success was not possible, and by his leadership helped mightily to bring about the present hopeful party situation. In 1896 he was defeated because of party divisions. In 1900 he confronted the Republicans, who were flushed with their successful management of a war against a European nation. In 1904 he gave way to another. In 1908 he confronted the most popular President of recent years, who had to his credit a highly successful administration of affairs.

But today the Republican party is divided, while the Democratic party, on the surface at least, is united. These Republican divisions are over questions which are embraced in the word Bryanism. It is therefore urged in his behalf that his policies have not only taken possession of his own party, but of the opposition as well. Such a man, say the Bryan men, should be the nominee for the presidency this year. He is the logical candidate.

Mr. Bryan's weakness at the present moment is found in his attitude in favor of free wool. There was a time, years ago, when free raw materials was a popular Democratic slogan. But the times, in part, have changed, and the Democratic party is now divided over that question. Some of its leading men favor a duty on wool and on other raw materials, and do not oppose appropriations on various finished products. These men Mr. Bryan calls reactionary.

To a greater degree than any other man, Mr. Bryan has the issue of the 1912 campaign in his own hands. His personal following in the party is such as to enable him to speak almost with the force of law. If the party is to be united in the coming campaign, it will be because he wills it, for he can bring on discord. In his opposition to Governor Harmon and Mr. Underwood, and in his advocacy of free raw materials, he has intimated the possibility of discord. In all probability, something of his attitude will be made known in his speech at the dinner on Monday night.

OXFORD MAN TO LECTURE

Thomas Whitney Surette, lecturer on music at Oxford University, will address the members and guests of the Brookline Educational Society Saturday afternoon in the town hall on "The Opera." Through the courtesy of Henry Russell, director of the Boston Opera House, Rafaelo Diaz, tenor, and Bernard Olschansky, bass, of the Boston opera company, will appear and illustrate points made by Mr. Surette.

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MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A bridge will be constructed across the Mississippi river by a company, charter for which was filed recently, working in connection with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway.

The Illinois Central also will spend \$10,000,000 in the project and in building new terminals here.

MONDAY'S MONITOR

This Store Offers

Better Fur Values This Month Than Any Other Boston Store

The warm weather during the holiday season greatly retarded the sale of furs and forced us to materially reduce our prices to dispose of our immense stock.

Added to the values from our own assortment we were extremely fortunate in being able to purchase from the best manufacturing and importing furrier in New York City \$85,000 WORTH OF HIGH GRADE FURS, which we shall sell at the same marked reduction as those of our own, averaging 20% to 50% LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Never before has there been offered in Boston so early in the winter season such a collection of fine furs at such marked reductions—making an opportunity which you cannot afford to overlook even if you buy now in anticipation of next year's needs.

Our Service Guarantee

Every piece of fur bought here—no matter what the price may be—carries our guarantee of satisfactory service to the purchaser.

Our Price Guarantee

We guarantee our prices on furs to be as low as—or lower than—those of any other store in New England.

Jordan Marsh Company

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

CHICAGO OPENINGS

Miss Alice Lloyd, an English music hall singer, is featured in the company that is to act "Little Miss Fix-It" next week at the Studebaker. Jan. 14, "The Greyhound," a new melodrama by Mizner and Armstrong.

Jan. 7 Victor Moore begins an engagement at the Cort in "Shorty McCabe," which Charles Dickson has made from the Sewell Ford stories.

Miss Marguerite Sylva is in the eighth week of her successful engagement in "Gypsy Love" at the Chicago Opera House.

NEW YORK OPENINGS

Richard Walton Tully's Hawaiian drama, "The Bird of Paradise," will be presented Monday evening at Daly's theater with special cast. The play has had a long run at a stock theater in Los Angeles.

Eddie Foy in "Over the River," a musical comedy version of "The Man From Mexico," comes to the Globe Monday.

"The Talker," with Tully Marshall, opens at the Harris Monday.

"A Butterly on the Wheel," with Miss Madge Titherage, an English actress, in the leading role, will be presented Tuesday evening at the Thirty-ninth Street theater. This is the English emotional drama in which Miss Marie Doro appeared in Chicago for a brief period. Charles Frohman dropped the piece, and Lewis Waller secured the American rights and imported Miss Titherage for the play.

Mme. Simone will give the first American performance of "The Return From Jerusalem," which she acted in Paris, next Wednesday evening at the Hudson theater.

Miss May Irwin, who has not been seen in Boston for several years, will be at the Plymouth next Monday evening in "She Knows Better Now," a farce by Edgar Selwyn, will begin an engagement that should be of some length, judging from the long run of the piece in New York. The play tells a wholesome story of the adventures of a village youth in New York, his discouragement with life there and his final success in his native place.

Tomorrow evening will be Harvard at the Shubert, where "The Faun" is being acted by William Faversham. The play is by E. G. Knoblauch '96.

TETLOW WILL FILED

The will of John Tetlow of Brookline, for years master of the Girls' Latin school, has been allowed. The inventory shows \$

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

IN GOBELIN BLUE AND WHITE

Light-weight wool frock with frill and lace

GOBELIN blue is one of the new shades that will be extensively worn and it is always charming combined with white. This frock shows it in a light-weight wool material with trimming of all-over lace and fine lingerie frill. It is very dainty and girlish at the same time that it includes all the latest features. The single revers and the round collar that is deep at the back are new. The sleeves are novel and can be made either in three-quarter or full length. The simple little skirt is cut in three pieces with a wide hem and two tucks.

Few girls wear stock collars in these days, the round neck making the preferred finish, but nevertheless one can be added if for any reason it is desired, and the model will be found a good one both for the present and the future. It is adapted to all the materials that are thin enough for the full skirt and that means a long list.

For the trimming could be used velvet or fancy silk or any preferred contrasting material. The blouse is made with front and back portions that are seamed over the shoulders and the slightly full sleeves are joined to it. The revers finishes the front edge.

A pretty effect could be obtained by making the blouse of wool material while the revers, collar and cuffs are of silk or satin, and incidentally it may be well to add that the blouse is a good one for wear with the tailored suit as well as for the entire dress.

The skirt also can be utilized almost indefinitely, with this blouse or with any preferred one.

For afternoon crepe de chine is a pronounced favorite and the entire dress would be charming made of that material treated just after the manner illustrated.

For the 16 year size the blouse will require three yards of material, 27, two yards 36, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of all-over lace and yard of hem 27 inches wide for the frill; for the skirt will be needed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27, three yards 36 or 44 inches wide, the width at the lower edge is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7263, and of the skirt, No. 7184, cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

GREATEST WOMAN

A question was put to 200 school teachers, "Who was the greatest woman in all history?" The teacher who received the prize for her unique answer, passed Queen Victoria, Frances Willard, Helen Gould, etc., and said—"the wife of the farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, bringing up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for intellectual improvement is the greatest woman in all history."—Christian Intelligencer.

NUT MINCE PIE

One cupful of walnut meats, two cupfuls of apples, cut fine, one-half cupful of vinegar, one-half cupful of water or fruit juice, one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of raisins, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of allspice, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of salt. The spices and the sugar are mixed, then add all the other ingredients. Divide into two pie plates lined with pastry, cover with a top crust and bake in a hot oven.—Ladies Home Journal.

SILK FROCKS WALKING LENGTH

Tiny ruffles edged with velvet

THE colder it becomes the greater the number of mouseline and silk frocks that appear, writes a fashion correspondent of the New York Sun. The costumes in taffeta are lovely in the tints worn by our grandmothers. Shot effects are prettiest, and the prettiest are terra cotta in one light and cherry in another. Then there are those a tone darker, with blue and brown playing together. Other models of silk are in gray, with a ruby flash. All are made more or less quaintly, the majority with a prim little fichu, either of batiste or lace, or of the silk edged with narrow knife plaiting. Some have several rows of the plaiting on the skirt, say five inches apart, and some have festoons of puffing of the silk. Others are trimmed with tucked ruffles, and with tucking running down the back.

There is no great variety in these silks. We're it not for the colors and trimmings of lace, all would look alike. All are made walking length, and all are long sleeved. The latter is only a matter of choice, however, since the elbow sleeve is more coquettish than the longer and is just as modish. Some of the taffetas are made with ruffles to simulate the apron front. There is not much good in the frocks. The more recent appearing silks have tiny ruffles edged with narrow velvet.

Evening frocks are soft and beautiful. Some entire frocks made of mouseline geranium over white satin are beautiful. So much jet fringe is employed that on



BLUE ON WALLS

Would Delft blue be a good color for tinting the walls of a northeast dining room with white woodwork and mahogany furniture, asks a correspondent of the Ladies Home Journal, to whom it replies: Do not make the mistake of having a Delft blue wall in your dining room. Blue absorbs the light and has a tendency to make a room dark and gloomy, and in a northeast room this is especially to be avoided. In fact I do not advise plain blue as a wall color in any case. Figured papers in old-fashioned designs (dark blue on a white ground) are charming, and so also are the tiny blue and white striped effects in bedroom papers, especially in combination with flowered cretonnes; but the solid blue wall is never good. Dark blue introduced in hangings and furnishings, however, would be most attractive in your room, and a light, clear yellow wall would be an excellent background for blue and white hangings and mahogany furniture, and also for blue and white china, if you have it.

CARD TRAYS

It is good form to have a card-receiver on a stand near the front door; not only good form, but also very desirable. The card-tray should stand in a convenient place very near the front door, so that the waitress may pick it up upon opening the door, and thus keep the visitor waiting for entrance no longer than necessary. Do not have a large or ornate receptacle for this purpose, but a small silver, brass, lacquer or wicker tray which will be an inconspicuous but decorative addition to the hall table. This tray should, of course, be used only to convey the visitor's card from the front door to the member of the family upon whom the call is being made. Do not allow the cards to remain there; they merely collect dust and do not look neat, and any that you wish to preserve may be transferred to another receptacle or to a desk drawer.—Ladies Home Journal.

TRIED RECIPES

CHEESE CUSTARD

BUTTER a baking dish, put in a layer of bread cut in pieces with the crusts removed. Sprinkle thinly sliced cheese over the bread and dust with salt and a few grains of cayenne. Add other layers of bread and cheese seasoning as before, using in all about one cup of cheese. Beat two eggs slightly, add one pint of milk, pour over bread and cheese. Bake about half an hour in moderate oven.

CHICKEN PUDDING

Cut up a chicken as for fricassee and stew in just enough water to keep it from burning; season each piece with salt and pepper and lay in a large pudding or baking dish; beat two eggs until light, add one pint of milk, one quart of canned corn, season with salt and pepper, pour over the chicken, cover with a layer of fine bread crumbs and dot here and there with bits of butter; bake in a quick oven.

INEXPENSIVE FRUIT CAKE

Put up a cup of salt pork through the food chopper, add a cup of boiling water and let stand for an hour. Cook together for three hours very slowly two cups of dried apple, a cup of molasses with a teaspoon of cloves, two of cinnamon and a few gratings of nutmeg. Add a half cup each of currants and raisins, a little citron if liked and flour to make a batter not too thin. Add to the flour and sift several times a teaspoon each of soda and baking powder. Mix all together and add three well beaten eggs before the flour is added. This will keep for weeks.—Los Angeles Tribune.

BUTTER SCOTCH PIE

One cupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of water, butter size of an egg, yolk of one egg, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of milk, flavor with vanilla. Cook until it thickens, stirring so it will not burn. Beat the white of an egg, spread on pie and brown, add a tablespoonful of water to the beaten whites. This prevents the whites from separating from pie when cut.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

Two cups of sugar, two cups of apple sauce (thick), one half cup of shortening, one half teaspoon cloves, one half teaspoon cinnamon, one pound seeded raisins or half and half raisins and currants, one cupful of nut meats (if desired), two teaspoons of soda, three cups of flour, pinch of salt in flour. Rub the raisins in flour, dissolve the soda in little hot water, bake in moderate oven.

The garter-top effect is worn with

THREE VALUES PUT UPON RUGS

Collections of orientals made by girls

THERE is one New York woman whose business it is to tell the difference between antique rugs and those of fake persuasion for the benefit of her clientele, and on tours of inspection she points out pitfalls to the ignorant. She is a rug broker and her customers depend entirely on her judgment in selecting floor coverings.

Some of her customers are girls who are making collections of Oriental rugs. None of them buys extensively at one time, but now and then when one happens to have a little spending money she invests it judiciously in a rug that is a delight to the eye and a lasting joy. It is an inexhaustible, as well as an intensely fascinating study, and one that well repays the girl who takes it up.

"One girl I know," said this New York woman to a Herald reporter, "is making a collection of the finest of small Tekke Turkoman rugs. They are more commonly called Bokhara, being woven by the Tekke tribe of Turkoman, but exported from Bokhara. As a rule these are very fine, the styles varying both in design and coloring, one kind having an octagonal design and another a diamond with offshoot of little hooks, which to the initiated show they were woven by different tribes. In coloring they are rose and red or brown and mulberry tints, and still another style is duller in tone, with a little dark blue mixed with the brown. This particular girl has 25 rugs of this description, all of a rich color with a pile like velvet.

"Still another girl has taken to collecting Chinese rugs, but these are far more expensive. They are square, rather than round, and hanging daintily from one loop are a lovely garnish.

"Good rugs always bring their price;

still sometimes a fictitious value is placed

upon them in the first place. It is said

there are three values placed upon a rug.

First, its worth as based upon its utility; second, its value from an art viewpoint; and third, what its price would be to the collector, which, of course, varies according to its rarity.

"In the first instance a rug may be a

good one, a real antique, and may possess

the quality of durability. The design

which goes back to its history again

affects its value, and the fact that there

are only a few of its kind to be had

raises the appraisalment. I have a six-

teenth century specimen, of which there

are to my knowledge only two others in

existence—a small one in the Metropoli-

tan Museum and another in the Berlin

Museum—so that naturally the price is

almost anything one can get for it; it

depends upon how much the rug is worth

to the collector.

"As to the approximate cost of rugs

from different parts of the world, the

least expensive come from India, for the

most part the best are from Persia.

Some of the fuchsias are made with one

side of lace and the other of the mousse-

line. Again, one side of the corsage may

be of velvet, quite plain, and the other

crossing over, fuchsia like.

GLASS CHAFING DISH SCREEN

One may be made at home at slight cost

THE wise hostess provides herself with

a chafing dish screen and while

awaiting the serving period she can sit

back complacently, screened from the

blaze and the steam. When the victori-

ous moment arrives and her Newburg or

rabbit emerges triumphant she is as

serene and fresh as at the beginning,

says the New York Herald.

Some of these screens are expensive,

and some home made one may be evolved at

a trifling cost. Besides, the individual

idea may be carried out into some artis-

tic form:

For this purpose are required just a

little patience and the following mate-

rials:

Three sheets of sheet lead, a pair of

glass cutting shears and two or three

panes of colored glass. The sheet lead

may be purchased at any hardware

store, and the glass will be found at an

art store or may be secured of a builder

who always has a supply on hand to be

used for so-called "stained glass" wind-

ows.

Having decided on your design—the

chafing dish rabbit, for example, is on

very ordinary lines—proceed to transfer

the design over the sheet of lead and with a

sharp pointed stencil knife. In fact,

cut two pieces, using one for a backing,

WALL VASE ADORNS GIRL'S ROOM

Pretty ideas for home and travel

EVERY girl enjoys having flowers in her room, and she will surely find a place to put them when the flowers are given to her, no matter how small the room or how full the available space may be already occupied. But it is not always an easy task to find the exact spot to put the flowers if the room is not a very large one. Girls usually collect many trifles, all of which take space, and flowers must never be placed where the vase will be easily overturned.

The question can be successfully settled by using a flower holder that is fastened to the wall, says the New York Herald. It can be so placed that one gets the full benefit of the beauty and sweet odor of the flowers, and there is never any danger of spilling the water by a careless movement.

This flower holder is made in the shape of a triangle, with one side perfectly flat to put against the wall. The other side rounds out. The effect is like half a vase with no standard, as if the vase were cut down through the middle and a flat piece of glass fitted across the middle. Near the top of this back piece of glass there is a hole large enough to slip easily on and off a large nail which is driven into the wall. The vase of course must not be fastened permanently to the wall. It must be easy to take it down for fresh water and to wash it.

Even when a girl has plenty of room for a large vase of flowers on her table

afternoon walking costumes. There is a patent leather vamp and garter of tan, gray, mauve, white or black cloth or suede to match the material of the costume. Sometimes the garter tops furnish the only note of color. In it is removed from the garter buttons straight down the outside of the foot.

All of the new boots, whether all-pelt or garter topped, are considerably higher than of yore, especially in front where an extension gives a better line of the feet and makes the ankles appear more slender. Handsome black boots of patent kid topped with ribbed silk are worn both in and out of doors. Next to fancy slippers they are the dressiest sort of footgear that a woman can adopt. To keep in line with fashion, begin now to accustom yourself to wearing a high-topped button boot, for it is going to be worn throughout the winter and spring and probably during the summer. The extremely short vamp has had its run for the present and is giving way to the general demand for a longer vamp.

The enormous vogue of white corduroy, ratine, broadcloth, serge and fine English mohair tailored winter suits leads to a corresponding demand for white buttoned boots, either entirely of glazed kid, buckskin, cravent or calf, with white garter tops with cloth or ribbed silk. White shoes are to be worn throughout the winter. They are readily cleaned and look far better with a white costume than either black or tan footgear. Next come blue and buff suede finished leathers in lower cut shoes, and also for tops of boots.

Governor Delivers His Second Inaugural

ADVOCATES LAWS FOR POPULAR GOVERNMENT

Following is Governor Foss' second inaugural address in full, which he delivered today to the Legislature:

Gentlemen of the General Court:

My first duty is to outline a program of legislation more responsive to the economic and social needs of the people and more efficient in their service.

To do so intelligently it must be recognized that the people are rapidly assuming the management of their own affairs, and as rapidly relegating the political machine to the rear.

This movement divides the world of American politics today in a deeper sense than the present party designations. The one side is reactionary and the other is progressive, dedicated to the progress of legislation, of commerce, industry and prosperity.

No public servant, whatever his party affiliation, can meet the obligations of his position fully today without frankly and unmistakably taking his stand on one side or the other of the fundamental principle of popular government.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS

As the direct primary system is the foundation on which the structure is built, we must first strengthen and perfect it.

The direct primary law enacted last year placed the control of political power in the hands of the people; and to strengthen it, I believe the fixed party enrolment should be done away with, as the voter is entitled to the same secrecy at the primaries which is now accorded him at the polls.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

If the voter's judgment should determine the nomination of candidates, it should for the same reason continue as a guide and check upon the acts of public servants.

Therefore I advocated the initiative and the referendum and the recall in my inaugural address last year, and reaffirmed these principles at the recent election. The popular verdict was an approval of this position and I again urge these measures upon you.

I also advocate the direct election of United States senators, and a law enabling the voters to express their choice of candidates for nomination for President and Vice-President.

TO PREVENT CORRUPT PRACTICES

Many of my recommendations for safeguarding elections have been enacted into law. Experience however has shown the necessity of strengthening all the statutes against practices which prevent a free and honest expression of the popular will.

The Legislature should prohibit all campaign advertising, all participation by corporations in elections, all hiring or loaning of conveyances and all expenditures of money at the polls, and should make these statutes enforceable by heavy penalties.

The man who sells his vote must be punished as well as the man who buys it; all candidates and committees should be compelled to make sworn statements of expenses the day before election, and all payments subsequent to such statement should involve a heavy penalty.

THE ELECTION PAMPHLET

I recommend that provision be made for distribution by the state at the expense of the state of an election pamphlet in which each candidate shall be allowed space to state his claims, to the end that opportunity to attain public office may be equalized.

The movement in favor of extending the franchise to women is seriously engaging public attention. The demand that the question be submitted to popular vote is a reasonable one, and I recommend that provision be made for such well-being for all.

Frequent legislative interference in the internal affairs of our cities is an obstacle to responsible government. I recommend submitting to popular vote a provision to prohibit by constitutional amendment all special and local legislation, in order that the principle of municipal self-government may be given full operation.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT

The progressive elements in our great parties now advocate these measures of popular government. This is the first Massachusetts Legislature elected without machine or caucus methods; and your action upon the following important state issues will determine your fidelity—not to any party leader—but to the people of this Commonwealth, by whose direct ballots you were nominated and elected.

The Commonwealth is the people's property; its assets comprise its public institutions and buildings, the public lands, waterways, harbors, its natural resources and all the means of public service. This public property should be managed on modern lines to produce the greatest possible output of public welfare.

Particularly, we must forestall any attempt by private capital to monopolize the water powers of the state, and should make the waste lands a source of public revenue. The state forester states that \$25,000,000 a year could be derived from our timber alone under a proper scheme of development; whereas at present our timber land is non-productive because of the absurd system of repeated taxation on standing timber.

The chairman of our fish and game commission says that at a conservative estimate a revenue of \$500,000 a year could be secured to the state through

who had been through the prison schools has been recommitted to the prison.

AID FOR AGRICULTURE

All forms of individual endeavor should be encouraged and promoted. In the past the state has not given to the agricultural and dairy interests the recognition and encouragement to which that great industry is entitled. The annual products of our farms amount to approximately \$80,000,000, which might be largely increased by the more general application of scientific methods. Larger appropriations should be made for agricultural societies and for fairs and exhibitions. I also advocate the establishment of a state fair as an additional incentive to agricultural progress. Premiums should be offered for excellence in farm and dairy products.

STATE AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The Commonwealth cannot ignore the claims of higher education; yet the policy of making grants to private institutions cannot be resumed. I therefore recommend the thoroughly democratic measure of free scholarships, awarded for superior merit and carrying free tuition in any college in the state, approved by the state board of education, which the applicant may desire to enter.

An appropriation of \$50,000 would provide 400 scholarships of \$125 each without unduly burdening the finances of the state. We should thus secure the practical results of a state university without needlessly duplicating the splendid educational facilities already at hand.

Also I call upon you to note that, while the state is spending large sums to train teachers in our normal schools, it does not exercise the right to secure the most desirable graduates for service in the schools of Massachusetts. I believe that as long as the state pays for the training of teachers, its supervision should also extend to the service to be rendered in return to the Commonwealth. For if our public schools are to meet adequately their duty of developing the future manhood and womanhood of the state then the teachers should be held uniformly to the highest standards of ability and character.

URGES TAX REFORMS

The proposed amendment for federal income tax has been ratified by almost the necessary three fourths of the states. In the last legislative session in this state the amendment failed of approval, but I trust that the Legislature will no longer withhold its consent.

The tax laws of the Commonwealth ought to be thoroughly revised. The tax commissioner says that our present system has broken down, and that "we are now imposing the heaviest burdens upon the poor, the helpless and the ignorant." The immediate reform of the tax system is, therefore, the most urgent need of the Commonwealth. I shall later communicate to you a tentative plan to which I shall ask your consideration.

UNIFORM STATE ACTION

But our duties do not stop with state issues. The growth of direct representation and popular government opens the way to uniform state laws, and the needs of the people in all states are sufficiently parallel to make such uniform legislation of the utmost importance.

In the past the political boss has constituted a barrier to such uniformity, and has caused legislation to be largely shaped for selfish ends in many states. But today the legislators and the people are directly shoulder to shoulder in the development of the public welfare than any previous one.

NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE TO BE HIS FIRST DUTY

the protection of industry and commerce from corporation abuses. Yet, through the neglect of state officials, the power of state governments to prevent such injuries has fallen into abeyance; and some of the states have even fostered combinations by creating holding companies.

We have such a company in this state, known as the Boston Railroad Holding Company; but it is wholly indefensible, and I now demand that the constitutional power of the Commonwealth be exercised to dissolve it.

This holding company was created, by the enactment of a previous Legislature, for the sole purpose of permitting the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to acquire control of the Boston & Maine railroad in violation of public policy and the statutes of the state.

Both railroads enter Boston, but at opposite sides of the city; and this holding company has enabled both railroads to maintain a break in their freight and passenger service at this great center of industry and population while enjoying all the benefits of combination and public franchise. It is preposterous to permit the union of these companies so long as the public is denied the benefit of a united railroad service for through passengers and through freight.

At present both passenger and freight service is fixed at the rates and over the routes most profitable or convenient to the companies, without reference to public convenience or economy. The loss to the public under these conditions has been and is enormous.

The Boston Railroad Holding Company must be dissolved. This is the first step toward securing the right of the people to adequate service. If the two railroads concerned are not parallel and competing in violation of the Sherman Act, then there is no objection to a consolidation of these properties, under proper restrictions and conditions. The principal condition is that the two lines shall be physically connected, and thus provide for through passenger and freight traffic.

We have today a virtual consolidation of these properties without receiving the public benefits which should be the condition of, and logically follow, such consolidation.

The connection of these two properties is the one great necessity of our railroad situation, and there are two means of accomplishing it. The railroads may be required to provide the connection of their lines as one of the conditions of their consolidation; or the public itself can assume the ownership of our rail terminals, and furnish the necessary connection. Either course will give the people full power to enforce the reasonable performance of every sort of public service; and it will ensure to the railroads themselves a greater security for their capital, and a larger and more stable development than can be obtained in any other way, for it will completely clear away the uncertainties of the present situation.

Let this improvement of our public service be one of the first fruits of a state government nominated directly by the people, and more zealous in the development of the public welfare than any previous one.

GREATER BOSTON

The improvement of our splendid harbor and our transportation service is not only demanded on the general ground of public policy, but it leads immediately toward the realization of a greater Boston.

The present prosperity of the country could never have been reached without the help of our great centers of industry, transportation and finance. It is our imperative duty to establish such a center here in New England, for the interests of Massachusetts demand it, and the future of all New England hinges upon it.

In the present metropolitan area of Boston we have the elements of a great metropolis, but these elements are still uncombined and almost unrelated. For 17 years the Legislature has gone ahead with the planning and executing of great metropolitan improvements, but has lavished these upon a collection of disconnected towns and cities which now pay the cost without reaping the material benefit of actual consolidation.

Many of these communities have made formal protest against the imposition of assessments for metropolitan improvements for the very reason that their real estate values do not now respond to such improvements. Under a plan of municipal consolidation, all local real estate values would inevitably rise at once and steadily.

To permit the present state of things to continue would be folly, for these local communities, once combined into a greater Boston, would take rank among the 10 greatest cities of the world.

Massachusetts has taken the lead in almost every modern provision for political, industrial and commercial progress; she must no longer ignore the necessity of such a metropolis.

I believe that the towns and cities of this district are now ready to combine their power and wealth to this end.

The last Legislature authorized an initial expenditure of \$9,000,000 to develop a great seaport at Boston, but such a modern seaport, if left unsupported by a solidified metropolitan city and suitable transportation facilities, would mark us out to the world, not in our rightful character as a center of progress, but

as a short-sighted people unfitted by temperament to take our part in the progress of the world. It is our duty to enact legislation immediately which will make Greater Boston an actual fact, and give us at once the advantages of metropolitan growth. I call upon you for legislation creating the Greater Boston.

OWNERSHIP OF TERMINALS

A greater metropolitan city would result in bringing to the port of Boston the great Canadian trunk lines. The Canadian northwest is fast becoming one of the principal granaries of the world. The commercial growth of our northern neighbor during the next 50 years will approximate our own development during the past half century.

We are entitled to a share in this great development, for the port of Boston is the natural port of Canada as much as it is of New England.

In this connection I advocate the public ownership of docks and water terminals. Furthermore, as a final guarantee for securing the entrance of the great trunk lines of Canada into Boston, I recommend the public ownership of railroad terminals if necessary for that result.

NEW ENGLAND AND PANAMA CANAL

The opening of the Panama canal in 1913 will lead to important changes in the routes of the world's commerce; and our great industrial and commercial centers must become adjusted to these changes in advance, in order to profit by them. The effect of the canal upon New England will depend almost wholly upon local activity, energy and foresight.

New England as a unit possesses the capital and skilled labor sufficient for the growth of industry and commerce and the increase of prosperity to a point as high as that of any people on earth. The development of the port of Boston will give New England the nearest ice-free port and one of the best of American harbors for European trade. The Panama canal will also place us nearer than Liverpool to Yokohama, and nearer for post purposes to the Pacific coast than many of the large inland cities.

We have today a virtual consolidation of these properties without receiving the public benefits which should be the condition of, and logically follow, such consolidation.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AND MONEY POWER

American merchants now pay more than \$300,000,000 a year in freight money to foreign ship owners. This money should be kept in this country. With the opening of the Panama canal, and the increase of our commerce consequent upon an honest tariff and a broad policy of reciprocal trade treaties, the amount of freight money now paid by American merchants and manufacturers will increase. Under such a fiscal system we shall build up an American merchant marine, and thus acquire our share of the world's carrying trade.

We shall establish reciprocity with Canada as soon as this principle is approached in its proper relation to general tariff reduction, and in a manner which the common sense of both peoples shall approve. Reciprocal trade relations with other countries, not only on the North and South American continents but also throughout the rest of the world, are equally necessary.

Our wisest statesmen of both parties, since the foundation of our government, have advocated this policy; and it never appealed more strongly at any time to the enlightened intelligence of the country than today.

OPPOSES TARIFF WHEN HANDICAP

The foregoing considerations lead us to the most imperative need of New England, and, in fact, the whole country; namely, the removal of the discriminating tariff provisions which impose unfair burdens upon industry and commerce.

For example, 100 years ago Boston was easily the leading port of the country and should be today. Yet in 1910 the imports at Boston were only \$120,000,000 and the exports \$71,000,000 as against \$936,000,000 and \$652,000,000 respectively, at New York, and \$56,000,000 and \$140,000,000, respectively, at New Orleans, the exports of New Orleans being twice as great as those of Boston.

The hope of New England is in increased industrial activity and the production of manufactures, and increased use as a terminal for the importation of the world's products, a center for their distribution throughout the Union, and an outlet for the products of this continent designed for foreign markets.

The barrier to American exports is the tariff on the raw materials of manufacture, the tariff on foodstuffs consumed by American workmen, and the superfluous rates on many articles used by all the people. These duties on imports work as a tax on exports, for they increase the cost of production in this country and make it difficult for American manufacturers to compete in foreign markets.

Limited principally to the home market, our manufacturers can supply the demand by working their plants to only 80 per cent of their capacity, and they are compelled to make their workmen and the American consumer bear the loss of the difference. The limitation of exports works again as a barrier to imports and as a general restraint of commerce.

The superfluous protection in tariff schedules has favored the formation of monopolies designed to secure the total margin of price between the low price-level, where domestic competition ceases,

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TELLS OF REVOLT RECENTLY AMONG TRIBES OF ALBANIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the recent meeting of subscribers to the Macedonian relief fund interesting light was thrown on the operations in Albania during the earlier part of this year by Mr. Nevinson, who was sent out to report as to the condition of the refugees, of whom at the end of June there were some 10,000 on the Montenegrin frontier.

Mr. Nevinson said that the revolting tribes he had visited in the northwest corner of Albania were all Catholics. If only they and the Muhammadan tribes had cooperated and risen together they might have done something, but as it was the Muhammadan tribes revolted themselves last year, and the Catholic tribes also by themselves this year.

The Catholic revolt of this year lasted for the space of about five months, but no particular military skill was shown and they were gradually driven northward by the Turks, being compelled finally to take refuge with their hereditary enemies the Montenegrins, from whom they received no help. Finally, at the beginning of August, they were compelled to seek peace on definite terms and to return to their own country, which they found absolutely desolated.

The houses had been burnt almost without exception, orchards had been cut down, about half the cattle were lost, and the crops had not been sown. When he arrived in the country he found the inhabitants camping among the ruins of their villages. Evidently the first thing necessary was roofing, and he and Miss Durham set to work to procure wood and roofing felt for distribution.

We need broader markets and more commerce; and the business experience of the country now points to the policy of a lower tariff and reciprocity as the agency most surely conducive to our national progress. Massachusetts by its verdict in the election has approved these methods, and should, through the Legislature, memorialize Congress to work for them.

We shall establish reciprocity with Canada as soon as this principle is approached in its proper relation to general tariff reduction, and in a manner which the common sense of both peoples shall approve. Reciprocal trade relations with other countries, not only on the North and South American continents but also throughout the rest of the world, are equally necessary.

Our wisest statesmen of both parties, since the foundation of our government, have advocated this policy; and it never appealed more strongly at any time to the enlightened intelligence of the country than today.

HISTORIC SOCIETY TO BEGIN ITS NEW BUILDING SHORTLY

Workmen will soon be employed on the new library building to be erected by the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, immediately behind its present headquarters on Somerset street and facing Ashburton place, at a cost of \$110,000. Contractors' bids were opened Tuesday and the lowest, made by L. P. Soule & Son Company of Devonshire street, has been accepted. Of the amount required for the edifice \$40,000 has already been subscribed.

At a meeting of the society held at the rooms at 18 Somerset street, Wednesday, John Albree, recording secretary, said all the members were confident that the remainder of the money needed would be forthcoming as it is required.

NORFOLK COURT BUSINESS GAINS

REFORMS ARE URGED BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR THE BAY STATE

(Continued from page one)

with base of laurel and filled with pink roses, ascension lilies and pinks.

Former Representative Simon Swig of Taunton remembered Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce with a large bouquet of red and white carnations.

The invited guests assembled in the executive suite, the list this year being an unusually large one. Former Gov. John D. Long, dean of the former governors, was not present, but former Governors John L. Bates and J. Q. A. Brackett were on hand. Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, Louis D. Brandeis, Charles S. Hamlin were among the guests.

Long before the hour of the ceremonies, the guests invited to the inauguration—the most brilliant of any ordinarily held during the year in connection with the work of the Legislature—began to stream through the corridors of the building intent upon securing one of the coveted seats in the House galleries. Only about 500 spectators could be accommodated in the galleries while about 75 more obtained seats on the floor. Women predominated in the galleries.

Among the interested spectators in the speaker's gallery were Mrs. Foss, the Misses Esther and Helen Foss, daughters of the Governor; Benjamin S. Foss, the Governor's son; and Mrs. Benjamin S. Foss.

Senate Assembles

President Greenwood called the Senate to order promptly at 11. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston.

Senator Quigley was escorted to the Governor's office to qualify by a committee consisting of Senators Hunt of Worcester and Horgan of Suffolk.

At 11:30 an order offered by Senator Pearson of Norfolk was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to notify the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect that the Legislature was ready to administer the oath of office. The committee was composed of Senators Pearson of Norfolk, Eldridge of the Cape and Timilty of Suffolk.

On motion of Senator Denny of Worcester a similar order was adopted for the notification of the councillors-elect.

On motion of Senator Coolidge of Hampshire an order was adopted for the notification of the various state officers of their election.

At 11:51 Secretary of State Langtry sent the information that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect and the councillors-elect were ready to take the oath of office.

On motion of Senator Newhall of Essex an order was adopted at 12:02 for a joint convention.

At 12:02 the senators proceeded to the House for the purpose of the joint convention, all of the members wearing red carnations presented by Senator Blanchard.

The newly elected speaker of the House, Grafton D. Cushing of Boston, called the representatives to order with a tap of his gavel, and after prayer was offered called for the report of the committee appointed Wednesday to report on the returns of votes cast for state officers at the state election. This report showed that the state officers had been duly elected, and were otherwise ready to be sworn in.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the returns of votes cast for the executive councilors then followed, the councilors also being declared duly elected. Both reports were accepted.

The speaker appointed the following committee to notify the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor-elect of their elections: Hawley of Malden, Hersey of Hingham, Sherburne of Brookline, Beauman of Princeton, Clark of Lee, Reidy of Boston, Brophy of Boston and Barry of Agawam.

An order providing for a joint convention of the two branches for the purpose of qualifying the Governor-elect and the Lieutenant-Governor-elect was adopted; shortly after the Senate came in under escort of the sergeant-at-arms, and was loudly applauded.

The President of the Senate assumed the chair, and appointed a committee, consisting of Senators Bennett and Allen of Middlesex, and Quigley of Hampden, and Representatives Fay of Medford, Hobbs of Worcester, Kittle of Pittsfield, Ballantyne of Boston, Gordon of Springfield, Pope of Leominster, Meany of Blackstone, and Burroughs of Boston, to wait upon the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and notify them of their respective elections.

Congressman Foss of Illinois, a brother

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BELIEF GROWS THAT THE PRESIDENCY IS SOUGHT FOR MR. FOSS

Belief that an effort is being made to secure for Governor Foss the Democratic presidential nomination is growing at the State House notwithstanding Mr. Foss' reticence.

Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River, national committeeman, was in conference with the Governor Wednesday, and while he will not admit it the impression is strong that he will speak for the Massachusetts executive at the meeting of the Democratic national committee in Washington next Monday.

After seeing Mr. Foss Dr. Coughlin said: "Governor Foss possesses the qualifications necessary to meet the demands of that high office. He has, however, never declared himself to be a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Neither ambition nor personal desire would ever impel him to obtrude his name in this connection upon the national Democracy. The selection of the Democrat to be chosen for this honor he leaves entirely with the delegates to the national convention.

"The resolution presented by Mr. Walsh meets the enthusiastic approval of the Democracy of Massachusetts and it was inspired wholly by the recognition of the work done by Governor Foss for this state and its people."

"The resolution presented to the Democratic state committee was a complete surprise to the Governor."

Dr. Coughlin will be one of the guests at the Jackson day banquet to be given in Washington next Monday evening, when a number of Democrats of national reputation will speak, including William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. The Governor received an invitation but felt obliged to decline.

STATE FORESTER URGES REDUCTION IN MOTH FUND

Several state boards and commissions filed with the clerk of the House this morning the recommendations for legislation which are to be included in their annual reports.

The budget asks for regular appropriations for 1912 amounting to \$14,166,928.17, as against \$14,148,477.18 last year.

Owing to the increase in the compensation of members of the Legislature from \$750 to \$1000, the estimate for the legislative department is \$437,520 this year, as against \$404,819.86 last year, so that in the other departments, taken together, there is a decrease in the estimates of about \$15,000.

The estimated revenue based upon existing laws totals \$8,690,000, and there is a balance on hand available for 1912 expenses of \$961,795.87, leaving a difference unprovided for of \$4,515,132.30.

DR. SNEDDEN IS FIRST LECTURER

Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, today opened a series of six weekly lectures which are to be given to the students of the Boston Normal school in the assembly hall of the school. His subject was "Industrial or Vocational Education." Wallace M. Boyden, headmaster, presided.

Among the other speakers for the series are Dr. Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education, and Sarah Arnold, dean of Simmons College. They will deal at length with particular subjects incidental to industrial or vocational education.

"In making the recommendation, I do so with the understanding that your state forester will be given even greater discretionary powers than in the past to deal with cities and towns according to the merits of their respective cases."

The forester also recommends the passage of the constitutional amendment permitting wild and forest land to be taxed at a different rate than other property.

PETITION FOR INCOME TAX LEGISLATION IS PRESENTED IN HOUSE

The House today Representative Meany of Blackstone presented a petition of Frank J. Donahue of Boston for the passage of resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment of the national constitution permitting the imposition of a tax upon incomes. It was referred to the committee on federal relations.

Representative Morrill of Haverhill presented his own petition for an amendment of the state constitution providing for the recall of any or all state and county officers.

Representative Hall of Pittsfield presented a petition of Richard A. Hennessey for legislation to authorize the appointment of inspectors of mason work in cities.

Representative James F. Barry of Agawam, who was absent yesterday, presented himself to the House this morning, and was escorted by Representative Wolcott of Milton to the executive chamber, where he took and subscribed the oaths of office; all of the members of the House are now qualified to perform their duties.

Speaker Cushing in his address to the

STATE RECORDS ARE BETTER PROTECTED SAYS COMMISSIONER

Henry E. Woods, state commissioner of public records, today submitted his annual report, which shows that the vital records of the state are being more carefully guarded than ever, and that increased interest is being taken by the towns and cities in this work. The report says:

"In many of the cities and towns visited by the commissioner, and as the result of his inspections, vaults have been, or are to be, built or refitted, safes have been purchased, rooms have been fireproofed, or other measures taken to safeguard the records.

"Action, following a recommendation of the commissioner, has been taken during the year by the various county commissioners for the better protection of records in the courts at Adams, Cambridge, Clinton, Dedham, Gardner, Lee, Malden, North Adams, Northampton, Salem, Somerville, Springfield and Uxbridge.

"Records have been repaired or bound during the year by the Emery Preserving Company, in most instances by order of the commissioner, for the following places: Ashland, Brookfield, Cambridge, Carlisle, Dunstable, Holden, Holland, Hopkinton, Lakeville, Lancaster, Mendon, Northbridge, Plympton, Rowley, Salisbury, Scituate, Sterling, Stoneham, Uxbridge, Wrentham and Yarmouth. Also for the counties of Barnstable, Middlesex, Plymouth and Worcester.

"During the year the vital records to 1850 of the following towns have been printed under the provisions of chapter 470 of the Acts of 1902: Andover (Vol. I.), Chester, Foxboro, Hanson, Ipswich (Vol. I.), Leominster, Newburyport (Vol. I.), Pembroke, West Boylston and Wrentham (Vol. II.)."

STATE BUDGET ASKS \$14,166,928.17 FOR NEXT YEAR

Giving estimates of the amounts required by the various departments of the public service, and estimates of revenue based on present laws, State Auditor White on Wednesday submitted the annual budget.

The budget asks for regular appropriations for 1912 amounting to \$14,166,928.17, as against \$14,148,477.18 last year.

Owing to the increase in the compensation of members of the Legislature from \$750 to \$1000, the estimate for the legislative department is \$437,520 this year, as against \$404,819.86 last year, so that in the other departments, taken together, there is a decrease in the estimates of about \$15,000.

The estimated revenue based upon existing laws totals \$8,690,000, and there is a balance on hand available for 1912 expenses of \$961,795.87, leaving a difference unprovided for of \$4,515,132.30.

READING I. O. O. F. TO REBUILD HALL

READING, Mass.—Security Lodge, I. O. O. F., has decided to rebuild Odd Fellows hall on its site in Woburn street.

The building committee of the Security Lodge building association is drawing plans for a new structure that will have on the first floor the largest public hall in the town, with a stage and dressing rooms for entertainments, banquet hall and kitchens in the basement and lecture rooms, parlors and parapheal rooms on the second floor. The general architectural lines of the former building will be followed.

The government contends that the "red test cost" was secretly used by the combination in fixing the price of meat.

THEORY BLANKET TRADE PURPOSED

The educational committee of the Pilgrim Publicity Association is to inaugurate a study of the manufacture of blankets in New England. A theoretical blanket company is to be organized, its theoretical purpose being to take a New England blanket and send its name and fame into homes all over the United States.

The first meeting for organization will be on the evening of Jan. 8 at the association quarters in the Tremont building.

POINT JUDITH PLEA SENT TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Representatives from Massachusetts are in receipt of appeals from members of the Massachusetts Association of Union Volunteers of the civil war asking that efforts be made for the establishment of a civil war volunteer officers' refectory.

Congressman Curley has written to Lieut.-Col. Francis S. Hazelton of Boston, president of the association, stating that while he thought such a bill might be passed in the House it would meet with obstacles in the Senate. He advised that the association confine its efforts for such a measure to the Senate committee on military affairs.

Atwood in Akron, to get pontoons

Word received in Boston today says Harry N. Atwood, the aeronaut, is in Akron, O., where he has gone to bring back some new hydro-aeroplane pontoons, made there from his own plans.

While in Ohio he will visit the factory of the Wright brothers at Dayton. He says he has no immediate plans for crossing the Atlantic in an airship, but will announce his plans after his return to Boston.

DISAGREE OVER WORKMEN'S ACT

MADISON, Wis.—The state of Wisconsin and the liability insurance companies have disagreed over the workmen's compensation act. The industrial commission in a letter to H. L. Ekern, insurance commissioner, said today that the insurance companies have affected to withdraw their present books of notes and instructions to agents.

TECH HEAD PLEDGES SCHOLARSHIPS OPEN TO CAMBRIDGE BOYS

Special scholarships for Cambridge students, the use of its laboratories by that city and the opening of its grounds to the public, especially during the summer, are three pledges made by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Cambridge, where the institute's new plant will be located.

Tech's intentions were voiced by Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute, at the annual banquet of the alumni at the Hotel Somersett last night.

"It will be the duty of Technology," said Dr. MacLaurin, "to show its appreciation of the good will of the citizens of Cambridge by rendering such special service to the city as lies within its power."

Dr. MacLaurin's speech followed the announcement of the signing of papers by Mayor Barry of Cambridge, making possible the new location. Three hundred graduates jumped to their feet and cheered when the announcement was made.

Among the other speakers was Gen. William H. Bixby, a Tech alumnus and chief of engineers of the United States army. He urged a general movement by all large river and harbor towns for municipal control of wharves and docks and for the construction of terminal and transfer facilities.

The retiring president of the association, Dr. Arthur A. Noyes, presided. Other speakers were E. Dana Durand, director of the census; C. E. A. Winslow, American Museum of Natural History, New York, and James W. Rollins Jr., President-elect of the association.

The results of the election for three term members of the corporation from the alumni were announced by Dr. Noyes as follows: Louis A. Ferguson of Chicago, Arthur D. Little of Boston and Eben S. Stevens of Springfield.

Dr. Noyes also announced the new officers of the alumni association for the year. President Rollins will be assisted by two vice-presidents, Frederick K. Copeland, who continues in office, and Leonard Metcalf, elected for a two-year term. Walter Humphreys was reelected secretary-treasurer and George B. Glidden and Lawrence Allen will act as the executive committee.

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN TO BE HEARD

WASHINGTON—William D. Miles, general manager for the Armour Packing Company at Kansas City from 1894 to 1903, is the witness again today at the trial of the 10 Chicago packers charged with criminal violation of the Sherman law.

The witness testified for the first time on Wednesday that a "black test cost" and a "red test cost" were used in the bookkeeping of the Armour Company, the former representing the flat price of the animal and the latter including freight and other items of expense.

The government contends that the "red test cost" was secretly used by the combination in fixing the price of meat.

TEXT BOOK PRICES WILL BE REDUCED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The state textbook committee—Gov. H. W. Johnson, Edward Hyatt, state superintendent of public instruction, and Frederick Burke, principal of the San Francisco State Normal school—following a meeting held recently in the office of the governor, decided that there will be no reductions in the prices of text-books until the June meeting of the committee.

This action was taken in conformity with the law, which stipulates that changes in prices shall be made only once a year and at the June meeting.

NAVY NOT TO USE TAYLOR SYSTEM

WASHINGTON—Beekman Winthrop, acting secretary of the navy, said on Monday that the strike of 100 machinists at the Norfolk navy yard was due to the belief that the department had adopted the Taylor system of management.

Mr. Winthrop was emphatic in stating that the department had no intention of installing the Taylor system at Norfolk or any other navy yard in the country. He said word to this effect was sent to the officials at the Norfolk yard, which in all probability would result in the men returning to work today.

PARCELS POST INQUIRY URGED

WASHINGTON—Owing to the complicated situation in regard to the parcels post legislation now pending before Congress, representatives from Massachusetts are receiving letters from Boston merchants asking that they use their influence in having the question referred to a commission for investigation.

HOTELS

Princess Hotel, Bermuda

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

In football we talk about a team's strength or weakness on the offense or in defensive play, but these terms are hardly known and little used in golf. A strong defensive game is a mighty good thing in a golf match, once you have defined it properly, says Leighton Calkins in a contemporary magazine.

It is highly essential in match-play, because, while it may not be necessary to play your best, it is, of course, imperative for you to play better than your opponent. You are not really called upon to take more than one hole from him, provided you can keep him from winning any. So we may begin by saying that a strong defensive game is the art of not losing holes. This is not quite as foolish as it sounds. Though Hilton was only twice on the defensive at Apawamis, while Travers was hard after him for a few holes and Herreshoff for almost an entire round, yet it was his fine defense which put him so far to the front in every match.

In stroke competitions you are playing against the whole field, and, as you cannot have scouts out everywhere to report how the best of them are playing, you have got to assume that the big fellows are doing great things, which leaves you no choice except to cut loose on the first tee yourself and go for "birdies" all the time. For these are days of low scoring and your offense, or attack, is a matter of great importance when you have the field against you instead of a single opponent always under your watchful observation.

As a rule, one relies a good deal, in a match, on the other player's weakness. There will be certain holes where you are pretty sure to have the advantage, and you plan to adapt your game to your prospective opportunities. You may not be a steady player yourself, but neither is he; and you are always looking for an opening where you can slip in. You set yourself to the task of winning at least the holes on which he is expected to fall down.

If this proves anything, it proves the importance in match-play of good direction and steadiness. You may not play brilliantly, but you will generally play well enough to beat a more brilliant player, unless his game is equally consistent. In short, you figure that consistent play will pay better than erratic splendor.

We have many players who are more brilliant than Travis on most strokes but none who is harder to defeat, because his defense is so difficult to penetrate. You cannot afford, as he generally can, just to play your game and wait for openings. A few once said to

TAXATION CHANGES ARE RECOMMENDED BY COMMISSIONER

Two major recommendations, besides certain minor changes in the law are contained in the annual report of the tax commission submitted on Wednesday to the General Court.

The Legislature of 1911 directed the commissioner to investigate the subject of the taxation of foreign corporations. Mr. Trefry reports that it is inexpedient to make any changes in the system for decisions of the supreme court of the United States have not been handed down.

Regarding the present law relating to taxation of personal property Mr. Trefry states that the general property tax, so far as it relates to taxation of intangible personal property, has broken down. The experience of the department for four years has convinced the commissioner that it is bad policy and unreasonable taxation for Massachusetts to undertake to tax the estate of a non-resident on account of any personal property which may happen to be either really or constructively located in this commonwealth at the time of the passing away of the owner.

With the development of inheritance taxation by nearly 40 states it frequently happens that an estate is required to pay, with reference to the same property, two or even three or four taxes in as many states. It is the belief of Mr. Trefry that the only way to avoid such double or triple taxation is for each state to restrict itself to the taxation of real estate in the case of an estate of a non-resident.

This recommendation, if adopted by the Legislature, he says, will serve to make much more attractive for foreign investors stock of Massachusetts corporations and will serve to induce foreign capital to be deposited with Massachusetts banking institutions.

The commissioner states that to adopt this policy would result in the loss to the commonwealth of an annual revenue of some \$75,000.

COUNCIL TO AID CITY LABORERS

The joint council of city employees unions Wednesday night unanimously approved and supported the position of the highway department employees union, which has given notice that it will combat in every manner possible any effort to reduce the wages of mechanics in that department or the discharging of any who will not agree to work for laborers' wages during the winter.

The plan, it is said, was first inaugurated by the late Mayor Hubbard, tried again last year, and is being considered for this year.

WOMEN IN MEETING IN BEACON STREET FOR MRS. FITZGERALD

a customer who asked for a second-hand suit of clothes, "We don't sell old clothes; we only buy 'em." Travis seldom gives openings; he only takes 'em. Our young players began to realize this a few years ago, and since then they have often taken a fall out of him by cutting loose. Defensive play is of no use unless it is at least as good as your opponent's. Not only must your own defense be good against such a player, but you have got to hit the line pretty hard as well. That is what Herreshoff did in his afternoon round against Hilton. The inspiration lasted admirably, but arrived just too late.

Against a brilliant attack it is hard to keep one's form. Perhaps nothing is so disconcerting as the loss of a comfortable lead. Travis was three up at the turn on Byers once in a championship, and played the remaining nine holes in par figures. The "opening" which he expected never came and he lost by one hole. But for his temperament he might have cracked, for Byers had cut loose and was going brilliantly.

Nothing saved Hilton against Herreshoff except his strong defensive play. He was evidently unbalanced by the attack and disconcerted by his heavy losses. He owed his victory to the splendid defense which gave him his big lead and to the fact that he kept his head at the critical moment.

Outside of Travis we have none to compare with Hilton in this respect. His direction on all strokes is wonderful and his execution is uniformly good. There is a machine-like accuracy in the play of both which wears down an opponent. Their defense is almost impregnable, and they can generally win without taking chances. It really needed a Herreshoff to uphold the quality of American golf and prove that the brilliance is here if once it can be aroused.

Hilton was not taken quite seriously enough in the beginning. Many of our players thought he had an excellent chance, but not much, if any, better against the field than that of our leading players. If it had been appreciated that his defense is as good as that of Travis, and that his power is greater, and that his putting, while not as brilliant, is thoroughly sound and reliable, he would have been more feared than he was before the event. The reputation which he now has will stand him in good stead if he comes back next year. We would like to see him down to a good player. We are bound to believe that he can fight when occasion demands. Sometimes it is easier to cut loose, with nothing at stake, than to have and to hold."

MANUSCRIPT CLUB HEARS ADDRESS ON BUSINESS AFFAIRS

A meeting of the Manuscript Club of Boston was held Wednesday night at 410 Huntington chambers. About 40 members were present to listen to an address by Miss Anne Hathaway of Swampscott, Mass.

Miss Hathaway addressed the club on the business side of literary work for the novitiate. Remarks by the president of the club, Mr. Blanchard of Boston University, were followed by a vocal selection by Maurice P. Neighbor of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Neighbor also announced a new magazine soon to be published monthly in the interests of the Christian Endeavor movement. Chocolate was served in the gift cups presented to the club by the secretary, Miss Alice Woodhull Clark of Cambridge.

The Manuscript Club is a literary gathering, an outgrowth of the Boston University extension course in English composition of the classes of 1910 and 1911, under the instruction of Professor Sharp. The next meeting will be held the first Tuesday in February, the speaker to be announced later.

READING GRANGE INDICTS OFFICERS

READING, Mass.—Exercises at which the new officers for 1912 were inducted were held by North Reading Grange, P. H., Wednesday night. These officers were installed: Master, Fred A. Childs; overseer, Harvey Turner; lecturer, Stanley W. Nichols; chaplain, William Leach; treasurer, Edward A. Carpenter; secretary, Blanche W. Burdett; steward, J. Raymond Nichols; assistant steward, Roland Perry; lady assistant steward, Mrs. May Spicer; gate keeper, Leroy Case; crier, Mrs. Ruth Weymouth; pomona, Mary Jenkins; flora, Doris Campbell.

TWO HIGH SCHOOLS HOLD A 'BANK DAY'

Both the English high and the High School of Commerce are observing today as "bank day." The school savings banks instituted at these schools are proving successful and it is expected that the deposits today will be larger than usual as many of the boys will probably deposit money earned during the holidays. It will be the sixth "bank" for the High School of Commerce, and the second for the English high.

MR. LA FOLLETTE IN TROLLEY TOUR

JOLIET, Ill.—Senator La Follette, progressive Republican candidate for President arrived here today on a special interurban car for his tour of central Illinois, after starting his campaign in this state last night in Orchestra hall in Chicago.

He is to make eight speeches today of the 18 scheduled in Illinois. He travels, eats and sleeps for two days in his trolley car. Illinois Traction Company officials say this is the first political campaign ever made over their lines.

MR. BRYAN NOT A CANDIDATE

TAMPA, Fla.—"I cannot conceive any way that would make it possible for me to consider the question of my becoming the candidate for the presidential nomination in 1912," said William J. Bryan on his arrival here from Havana with Mrs. Bryan.

In rear of the police station portion of the building, and fronting on Wesley street, will be a garage for what is expected to be the first auto patrol to be used by the Boston police department.

Constantino was vocally as splendid as ever. Polosa was the delight one expects when this name appears opposite a role name in these programs. Mme. Dereyne as Musetta is so utterly the middle-class French woman advanced, as she fancies, to elegancies of the world that it is impossible for the time to recall how she charms one as Mignon.

The work of the chorus in the rollicking second act was better than ever. The variety of costuming makes this scene a delight and the freedom of the talk tossed back and forth, half spoken, among all the characters and the choir forces, too, gave this act a snap and go which—well, was worthy a house crowded to the ceiling.

The masterly music at the end of the third act, with concert of two separate dialogues, in absolutely opposite moods—the loving of Mimi and her man, the raucous, quarreling chatter of Musetta and hers has rarely been better sung, and the four had to come six times be-

fore the curtain, once dragging the conductor along too.

There will be two piano recitals next week, the first in Jordan hall on Monday afternoon, January 8, by Wilhelm Bachaus, who is this season making his first appearance in this country; and the second on Saturday afternoon in Jordan hall by Harold Bauer.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27, in Jordan hall will be given a composers' recital, the program of which will be made up entirely of works of composers of Boston. Soloists will assist.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR OF MELBA OPERA PROVES SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE—Large numbers of people were attracted to Melbourne recently to hear the opera company which Mme. Melba has brought to Australia. Owing to their great distance from Europe, Australians are somewhat handicapped as regards music as well as many other things. Although celebrated musicians have from time to time visited the country, it is but seldom that Australians have been able to listen to music such as that provided by Mme. Melba's opera company, such an undertaking entailing so great an expense. Mme. Melba has long cherished the idea of bringing to her native land a strong operatic company, and to introduce to her compatriots operas which, although so well known in the old world, have never yet been produced in Australia.

Mme. Melba commenced with a season of eight weeks of unprecedented success. On all sides feelings of gratitude are expressed to Mme. Melba for the great enjoyment, as well as the liberal musical education, she has bestowed on her country. By way of practical demonstration of gratitude the residents in Sydney have presented Mme. Melba with an address and a gold loving cup suitably inscribed.

Mme. Melba could only arrange for her company to visit the two largest capitals, Sydney and Melbourne, and in the latter city, from which she takes her name, she was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The dream of her life, Mme. Melba declared, had been realized, namely to present grand opera to her own country.

COAL PRODUCTION GROWS IN TEXAS

WASHINGTON—The production of coal in Texas in 1910 was 1,892,176 short tons, with a value, at the mines, of \$3,100,965, a slight increase over the figures for 1909.

The total production of coal and lignite in the state increased from 1,824,440 short tons, valued at \$3,141,945, in 1908, to 1,892,176 tons, valued at \$3,160,965, in 1910, a gain of 67,736 short tons, or 3.71 per cent, in quantity and of \$19,020, or 0.6 per cent, in value. The average price per ton for the state declined from \$1.72 to \$1.67.

CITIZENS VOTE \$100,000 BONDS

FULTON, Mo.—The proposition to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds in the Fulton special eight-mile road district for permanent road improvements carried here recently by a vote of 805 to 156.

AGRICULTURE SCHOOL FOR BRISTOL COUNTY IS OBJECT OF BILL

State Senator Charles S. Chace has filed with the clerk of the Senate a bill for the establishment of an independent agricultural college in Bristol county.

The bill provides that the county shall vote on appointment by the Governor of four persons who, with the county commissioners, shall be trustees to build the school, at a cost of not more than \$30,000.

The location, equipment, organization and course of study are made subject to the approval of the state board of education.

The bill is signed by Charles W. Harvey, a past master of the Taunton grange; Edwin L. Lewis, master of the Taunton grange; Nason E. Marvel, also a past master of the grange; William N. Howard, former representative to the Legislature from the second Bristol district; George M. Chase, selectman of Dighton; William A. Bellamy, representative from the third Bristol district; Robert H. Lincoln and about a dozen other Bristol county men.

The question of establishment is to come before the voters of Bristol county at the next election. The bill provides for a majority vote.

Of the men to be appointed by the Governor as trustees, one is to be appointed for one year, one for two years, one for three years and one for four years. All must be residents of Bristol county. They will get no pay but will be allowed their expenses.

The text of the bill is that the trustees be allowed to spend \$30,000, to be raised by the issue of 20-year 4 per cent bonds, for real estate, the erection and alteration of buildings. After this the county shall raise \$8000 a year for maintenance.

The commonwealth is asked to contribute \$8000 a year to the school, minus the receipts each year from tuitions, sale of products, etc., just so long as the institution is approved by the state board of education.

Tuition is to be free to all residents of Bristol county between the ages of 14 and 25. The state board of education is to fix the tuition for all those outside the county, one half of which is to be paid by the city or town from which the student comes, and the other half by the state board of education.

A better performance than the united forces of the evening gave under Mr. Goodrich's baton it would be captious to ask for, and the applause of the audience testified to the quick appreciation which Boston always follows a really authoritative musical pronouncement. We are indeed beginning to have music in America by Americans when a Boston conductor can do with a long familiar favorite Italian score what Mr. Goodrich does with this. There is unquestionably a different animus that is felt under other leaders. A certain American straightforwardness and same good cheer dominates the whole performance—a something strong and true; but the artistic ensemble is as convincing after its own kind as any wrought out by an Italian baton.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Eugene R. Stone, the retiring president, and Arthur W. Stetson, who retired from the position of secretary after seven years' service, for their faithfulness and efficiency.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

Puccini's "La Boheme" was sung at the Boston opera house on Wednesday evening with the following cast:

Mimi.....Zina Brozio
Musetta.....Fely Dereyne
Rodolfo.....Florencio Constantino
Marcello.....Giovanni Polese
Colline.....Jose Mardones
Schunard.....Attilio Pulcini
Alcindoro.....Luigi Tavechia
Benoit.....Luigi Tavechia
Un Doganiere.....Bernard Olshansky
Parpignol.....Luigi Cilla
Wallace Goodrich, conductor

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"Le Donne Curiose," while modern musically, keeps to the methods of intrigue of the Mozart, Rossini and Donizetti periods. The work has its effect in a large auditorium; and that is essential in grand opera of today. A trio by the feminine characters in act one, in which the dressmaking is under exposition and men's clubs are under inquisition at the same moment, is well carried out. The quartet of course finds a place at the dramatic high tide of the piece. Farrar, Mauborg, Jadlowker, Mmes. Mauborg, Alten and Fornia, and Mr. Didur and the buffo, Mr. Pini-Corsi. The composer to revive the comedy of manners in modern opera is Wolf-Ferrari, and remarkable success the reviews say he has made of the undertaking. His "Seuss of Susanne," another comedy produced in America last season, is in the announced repertory of the Boston opera this year. Based on a play of Goldoni, the libretto makes an admirable drama, both as to plot and dialogue. The great difficulty in the way of composing satisfactory comedy opera of late years has been the overpowering importance of the orchestra. When the instrumental music obliterates dialogue, drama of manners loses all its significance. But composers have found an orchestral technique that permits of broad scoring without great tone volume; and furthermore singers have mastered the art of making words understood in a way that was unknown in the Wagnerian days.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT—Wanted, Protestant man to do light chores on a small farm for home and board. L. ADAMS HAYWARD, R. F. D. No. 1, Georgetown, Mass.

BLACKSMITHS—Wanted: all-round and on power hammer; good position if possible. Apply to GRUMAN ICE TOOL WORKS, Branfordville, Conn.

BLACKSMITH and horseshoer, \$3 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITHS—Wanted: safeguard, experience preferred. Address to BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, temperate, \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

BORING MILL HANDS on 36 in. and 60 in. mills; steady work and good room for first-class men; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 901 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

BOX MAKERS (2), experienced on Hobby machine wanted. NELSON PAPER CO., 162 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

BOYS charge, 16, to learn the retail jewelry business; great opportunity for advancement. Address by letter only. JOHN SEGERSEN, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

BOY wanted for general office work; steady position preferred. CAMPBELL CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

BRUSH SALESMAN, young. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

CANDY MAKER wanted; one who understands all parts. CHAS. S. HOPKINS, 237 Common st., Providence, R. I.

CAVENDER, piece work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER, rough, \$20-25 month, b. and r., in Wellesley Hills. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER, with tools. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER, rough, \$15 week. In So. Boston. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITORS—Wanted, good compositors at EAGLE PRINTING & BINDING CO., Pittsfield, Mass. Write at once.

PRINTER-REPORTER on weekly paper; must be good typesetter, competent to write local news; good habits. COMPENDIUM, Uxbridge, Mass.

COOK, all-round, \$50, found. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

RUSSET REPAIRERS wanted. REGAL CO., 165 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN—High-class flour salesman of ability wanted to cover Boston and vicinity. ANNIS FLOUR & GRAIN CO., 149 Friend st., Boston.

COOK wanted; family; neat, industrious; ready to work; no previous experience. GEORGE L. GOODMAN, Somerville, Mass.

CONT. ACCTS. ASSISTANT, with experience, charge detail later. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

COTTON OPERATORS wanted at mill in Amherst; will take unskilled help. F. LEATH, Hamilton Woolen Mill, Amherst, Mass.

COUNTRY MEAT CUTTER, \$12-14. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

DIEMAKERS on forming and blanking dies; highest wages paid to best workers. E. ENGINEERING-AGENCY, room 15, 901 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

SALES MANAGERS wanted; three, for direct export to China; \$1000 to \$2000. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMEN (2), retail. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN, shoes young, \$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMEN experienced in wash goods and services wanted for a 6-days week. Apply with references. T. W. ROGERS CO., Lynn, Mass.

SALESMAN in department store, \$24-30. BRECK'S BUREAU, 35 Franklin st., Boston.

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Stock Market Is Very Irregular, Closing Barely Steady

PUBLIC IS STILL UNINTERESTED IN THE STOCK MARKET

Traders and Big Interests Supposed to Be Still Carrying the Bulk of Securities —Professional Tone

LOCALS IRREGULAR

Efforts to induce the public to become interested in the stock market have met with little success thus far. Prices have moved up briskly since September, but the old time saying that the public becomes the more interested as quotations advance has not held good this time to any great extent. Traders who are habitually in the market and the big interests are supposed to be still carrying the bulk of the stocks.

Prices at the opening this morning were about the same as last night's closing figures. There was a sagging tendency noticeable during the first few sales and this was followed by a slight improvement. At the end of the first half hour a strong tone was manifested.

The Interborough issues showed good gains during the early sales in New York. Lehigh Valley had a good advance.

Some irregularity in price movements was displayed by local securities.

A fairly strong tone was maintained in both markets for an hour or more. In New York Reading opened unchanged at 151 1/2 and after declining fractionally moved up more than a point. Union Pacific was off 1/4 at the opening at 172 1/2. It declined to 171 1/2 and then sold well above 172. Steel opened unchanged at 68 1/2 and crossed 69.

Interborough opened unchanged at 151 1/2 and improved a point. The preferred was unchanged at the opening at 53 1/4 and sold above 55. Can preferred, Consolidated Gas, Manhattan and American Smelting had good gains.

Pacific Telephone opened off 1/4 at 49 3/4 and advanced well above 51. Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 182 and rose 1 1/2 before midday. Around the noon hour Reading, Steel and Union Pacific slumped off a point or more.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange opened up 1/2 at 60 3/4, advanced a point further and then receded fractionally. North Butte, Copper Range and Tamarack improved good fractions.

Stocks continued heavy during the afternoon. The leaders all showed new low points for the day. Lehigh Valley continued comparatively firm.

LONDON: The late securities markets had a confused appearance. The impending distribution tomorrow of £6,000,000 in dividends on gilt-edged investments impeded firms to that group, but some rails were flabby.

Brazil securities ruled strong and rubber displayed a good tone. Foreigners and names failed to show improvement.

Americans were quiet and lacked steadiness on the curb. Argentine issues weakened on apprehension that a deficit in the government budget might involve the issue of another loan.

El Tintos at 72% showed a net loss of 1%. The continental bourses closed firm.

REDUCTION IN REFINED SUGAR

NEW YORK—American Sugar Refining Company, B. H. Howell Son & Co. and Arbuckle Bros. have reduced their prices of line granulated 10 points to 5.65¢ less 2 per cent for cash for fine granulated. All refiners are now quoting on that basis. The spot raw market is unchanged.

London beats dull and lower. January and February 14s 7/16d and 14s 9/16d respectively; May 15s 1/16d off 3d. The European visible supply was reported at 2,640,000 tons.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY—Cloudy tonight; Friday, fair moderate north to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday.

The disturbance that was central yesterday moved northward to western N. Y. during the day, and last night moved up the coast and is now central near Natick, Mass. Another disturbance is central over Lake Ontario. Some disturbances are producing cloudy and unsettled weather with light snow or rain. In the lake region and along the north Atlantic coast, zero temperatures continue from Montana eastward to Michigan, and as far south as Dodge City, Kan.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 31/11 noon 26
2 p. m. 20/11

Average temperature yesterday, 34°.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 24 Albany 30
Nantucket 38 Pittsburgh 32
New York 34 Chicago 20
Washington 36 Philadelphia 6
Jacksonville 72 St. Louis 24
San Francisco 50 Portland, Me. 34

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:24 High water 10:44 a. m., 11:15 p. m.

Length of day 9:10

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open. High. Low. Last. Sale.

Allis-Chalmers 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2

Allis-Chalmers pf. 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Amalgamated 66 66 65 66

Am. Ag Chem. 63 63 62 62

Am B & F Co pf. 130 130 130 130

Am Beet Sugar 58 58 57 58

Am Beet Sugar pf. 99 94 99 99

Am Can. 12 12 12 12

Am Can pf. 93 94 93 93

Am Car Foundry pf. 116 116 116 116

Am Cotton Oil 46 46 46 46

Am Smelting 72 72 72 72

Am Smelting pf. 107 102 102 102

Am Steel Fndry 35 35 35 35

Am Sugar pf. 116 116 116 116

Am T & T 137 138 137 137

Am Woolen pf. 89 89 89 89

Anconda 37 38 37 37

Atchison 106 106 106 106

Atchison pf. 161 161 161 161

At Coast Line 134 134 133 134

Balt & Ohio 103 103 103 103

Batopias 13 13 13 13

Beth Steel 31 31 31 31

Brooklyn T. 77 77 77 77

Canadian Pacific 235 235 235 235

Central Leather 204 204 198 204

Central Leather pf. 89 89 89 89

Chi & Ohio 74 74 73 73

Chi M & St. Paul 101 101 101 101

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

MAY PLACE STOCK ON REGULAR FOUR PER CENT BASIS

Holders of Junior Issue of Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company Expect a Steady Distribution

EARNINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK—The recent announcement of an extra dividend of 1/4 per cent on the common stock of the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company has created renewed interest in the affairs of the company. Dividends have been paid on the common stock during the past four or five years. In 1906-7, 2 per cent was paid; in 1908, 1 1/2 per cent; in 1909, 1 1/4 per cent; in 1910, 2 1/2 per cent, and thus far in 1911 3/4 has been disbursed, including the 1/4 per cent extra above referred to. According to well-informed interests the issue will be placed on a regular 4 per cent per annum basis at the beginning of 1912. The company now has \$1,000,000 cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock which was issued this year and upon which quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent are paid regularly.

Based on the actual operating results thus far in the current fiscal period—to Oct. 31—the company during 1911 should earn a surplus sufficient to pay a full year's 6 per cent preferred stock dividend and at the same time have left a balance available for the common stock equal to approximately 6 1/2 per cent on the \$9,000,000 outstanding. Gross earnings for the 12 months will probably be in the neighborhood of \$2,650,000—possibly a little more—and the net will be around \$1,750,000, while surplus available for dividends should work out at something like \$640,000 or \$650,000. These totals represent substantial gains, as compared with year ago in each item mentioned. Gross, net and surplus will be the largest in the history of the property.

Following is an estimate of the showing for the 12 months to end Dec. 31 next, based entirely on the returns at hand for the 10 months:

	Increase
Gross earnings	\$2,650,000
Operating expenses	1,475,000
Net earnings	\$1,175,000
Charges	562,800
Bal. for dividends	\$642,217

A full year's 6 per cent dividend on the preferred stock calls for the disbursement of \$600,000. Therefore, it is to be noted in the foregoing that the estimated surplus for the 12 months to end Dec. 31 next is sufficient to pay this amount and have left a balance available for the common stock, amounting to \$582,000, which is equal to almost 6 1/2 on the \$9,000,000 outstanding.

Thus far in the current fiscal year the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company's earnings have enjoyed substantial gains over 1910. In October the improvement in gross was around \$12,000; that net \$1500 and surplus over charges \$563. During the 10 months ended Oct. 31 the respective gains were \$194,300, \$83,200 and \$73,300. According to those in a position to know regarding the property, the outlook is for a continuance of increased earnings. Various improvements have been made to the system during the past year and the property is being placed in the highest possible state of efficiency.

During the past few years the company's earnings have enjoyed a substantial annual improvement, indicating that the territory served is a growing one. In 1904 the gross was less than \$410,000, which compares with more than \$2,000,000 promised for this year. The surplus over charges in 1904 was only \$135,000, as against about \$650,000 for 1911. The appended table shows what has been accomplished in this respect during the past few years:

Year end.	Gross	Net	over
Dec. 31.	earnings	earnings	divid.
1910	\$2,457,426	\$1,058,463	\$567,394
1909	2,350,000	984,000	527,000
1908	1,890,473	804,049	273,317
1907	1,900,000	813,303	273,299
1906	1,765,340	696,498	213,224
1905	1,665,215	446,787	106,653
1904	883,731	406,761	135,087
1903	883,731	406,761	135,087

The foregoing exhibit clearly shows the ability of the company to maintain a 4 per cent per annum dividend on the common stock. Believers in the property strongly maintain that before the close of 1912 the rate of dividend on the junior issue will be even higher than the promised 4 per cent. With a continuance of increased earnings it is obvious that the payment of even higher dividends could be made with a liberal balance of surplus to spare.

TO RECEIVE MONTHLY REPORTS

NEW YORK—Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, has issued a circular to the stockholders of the company and of the Iowa Central announcing that beginning Feb. 1 shareholders will upon furnishing their names and addresses to the secretary receive monthly statements of earnings.

TELEPHONE COLLATERALS
The governing committee of the Boston stock exchange has placed on the listed department \$2,500,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company collateral trust 4 per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1899, and due in 1929, making the total amount now listed \$78,000,000.

CONFIDENCE IN RAILWAY VALUES IS UNDISTURBED

NEW YORK—Anti-trust prosecutions and railroad rate decisions do not seem to have disturbed the confidence of investors in the values of railroad stocks and bonds. How well stock prices have been maintained is shown by the following comparison of estimated average prices of all railroad stocks with net earnings of all railroads in the United States:

Year end.	Gross	% on All R.R. cap.	Stocks, net val.	Estimated average price
1911	\$8,357,347	4.15	\$8,357,347	\$1,000
1910	8,446,750	3.10	8,810	975
1909	828,122,822	4.74	93,67	506
1908	787,882,414	4.69	88,63	529
1907	849,561,750	5.04	94,17	572
1906	849,560,711	5.83	101,87	572
1905	742,993,480	5.19	99,27	543
1904	855,205,467	5.19	99,27	543
1903	855,204,744	5.18	99,18	542
1902	652,074,628	5.38	97,90	549
1901	591,085,110	5.05	87,55	577
1900	557,022,217	4.85	71,46	679
1999	482,000,923	4.37	64,24	680

As compared with net earnings, the value of railroad stocks appear quite up to normal; for the recent report of the commerce commission shows that net of the past year was equal to about 4.60 per cent on our entire railroad capitalization. The latest year in which the rate earned was less satisfactory was 1899; but in that year the estimated average market value of all railroad stocks was only \$642.44 per share, as compared with \$89.25 at present. The rate earned on market value in 1899 was, therefore, equal to 6.80 per cent, as compared with 5.15 per cent the past year.

Indeed, 1909 was the only year when stock prices were higher in proportion to net earnings than they are now.

CONSOLIDATED GAS SURPLUS

NEW YORK—The annual meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company will be held Jan. 22. At that time the report for the calendar a fiscal year of 1911 will be presented. The report will show the year's surplus of over \$8,000,000 available for dividends, and a total surplus in excess of \$12,000,000.

In addition the company has balances of earnings remaining in the treasuries of subsidiary companies for the year large enough to bring its total net earnings above 14 per cent.

The company also charges its income account with new construction and various repairs to each subsidiary, at the same time charging off large sums for amortization and depreciation. All go toward the upbuilding of the property and, if included in net earnings, would bring the total for 1911 above 18 per cent.

The earnings, as shown by the annual report, take no account of the company's large unused real estate values, which are appreciating.

Based conclusion upon the company's reports to the public and to the public service commission, the surplus earnings for 1911, which might all be distributed to consolidated stockholders, if the management considered the time opportune, are fully 14 per cent on its \$100,000,000 stock or two and one half times the dividend paid last year.

DIVIDENDS

Commonwealth Trust Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 as of record Jan. 3.

The great Northern Railway Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 12.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on its second preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 2.

At the meeting of Tennessee Copper directors on Jan. 22 a dividend of \$1.50 a share or at the rate of 6 per cent in all probability will be declared. Thereafter the company's dividend policy, as it is understood, to make quarterly disbursements on the stock.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on its common stock also the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable Jan. 29 to stock of record Jan. 26.

STREET RAILWAY SOLD AT AUCTION

NEW YORK—The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company was sold at public auction to the bondholders' committee of the company for \$50,000. There were no other bidders.

The property was offered at an entireity in one lot. This included all franchises, rights and privileges owned by the company, also land, equipment, depots, buildings, etc., owned or acquired.

This sale was to satisfy a judgment of \$1,629,107 received on March 16, 1908, by the Central Trust Company of New York.

A certified check for \$5000 has been deposited by the purchaser.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—The outside securities market ruled firm and slightly more active: Greene Cananées 8 1/2@8%, Butte Central 22%@23, Bay Central 11 1/2@12 1/2%, Giroux 4 1/2@4%, Pacific Smelter 10%@10%, Nipissing 6@6%, Inspiration 10%@10%, Braden 5 1/2@5%.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 4)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—J. H. Perry of M. Rich & Co., Essex.
Augusta, Ga.—J. A. Dozier, U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson of Frank & Son, Penn.
Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Cohen of Cohen & Adler, Penn.
Baltimore, Md.—I. Elchegreen of Elchegreen & Son, Penn.
Baltimore, Md.—M. C. Kronheimer of Elchegreen, Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Manufacturing Co., U. S.
Calais, Me.—N. A. Olsen, U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—C. F. Hoyt of M. J. Connell Manufacturing Co., U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—C. F. Hoyt of M. J. Connell Manufacturing Co., U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—P. Williams of Drake-Innes-Green Co., Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co., Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—R. L. Jones of Fargo & Keith & Co., Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini, Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—Lerry and Isadore Netter of Chas. Mehl Co., Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Longini of Mann & Longini, Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros., Tour.
Detroit, Mich.—Mr. Burns and Mr. Hartigan of H. Fife & Co., Adams.
Elmira, N. Y.—M. C. Friend of Friendly Boot & Shoe Co., U. S.
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry and W. Bentley of Jeff Newberry Shoe Co., U. S.
Quincy, Ill.—O. B. Gordon of Gordon Shoe Co., U. S.
Lexington, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Shoe Co., C. & B. Brew.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Stanley Norris of Muse, Farrel & Walker, Brew.
Little Rock, Ark.—Albert Norton of Norton & Co., U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co., U. S.
Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Rich Shoe Co., Bruns.
New York—C. M. Van Baalen, U. S.
New York—R. P. Stackpole of Simpson-Crawford, Essex.
New York—S. L. Golden, U. S.
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Forchheimer.
Petersburg, Va.—Augustus Wright & Son, of the Young & Wright Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Chas. Reynolds and George Argus of Gimbel Bros., Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of De Cou Bros., U. S.
Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince, Essex.
Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris, Lenox.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Tour.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co., Essex.
Rome, Ga.—S. Burnay of Powers, Burnay & Co., U. S.
Selma, Ala.—George K. Mackey of Mackey Bros., U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Hart of Brown Shoe Co., Lenox.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swartz of Wettberg-Swartz Shoe Co., U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—George E. Lane of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co., Essex.
Syracuse, N. Y.—J. H. Hamilton of Adams-Syracuse Co., U. S.
Springfield, Mass.—Ed. Wood of Cather & Porter, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—M. J. Hambrecht of Hambrecht Bros., Essex.
Toledo, O.—E. G. Evans of Western Shoe Co., Touraine.
Toledo, O.—J. F. Cummins of R. H. Lane & Co., U. S.
York, Pa.—Ed Reinberg, U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay of J. G. Asay Shoe Co., U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. H. Helber of Wm. Helber & Son, U. S.
Untiontown, Pa.—M. Jones of Untiontown Shoe Co., with H. C. Fife.
Washington, D. C.—B. Turner of Kamm Sons & Co., Adams.
Washington, D. C.—G. B. White of Woodward-Lyndon, Brew.
Washington, D. C.—S. G. Spitzer, U. S.
Washington, D. C.—M. Gunhouse of Hecht Bros., Essex.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SHOE MANUFACTURERS

Abington, Mass.—S. J. Anderson of the Crockett Shoe Co., U. S.
Allentown, Pa.—J. H. Burger of the Allentown Shoe Co., U. S.
Andover, Me.—G. E. Small of Lynn & Sweet, U. S.
Brockport, N. Y.—W. J. Owen of Moore-Sherman Shoe Co., U. S.
Cleveland, O.—A. F. Pargo of Fargo & Fargo, U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—L. C. Cahill of the Cahill Shoe Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—R. J. McDonald of Kripendorf-Dittmann Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—A. Knabe of the Hogan Shoe Co., S. C.
Cincinnati, O.—Walter J. Wiehgar of the Cincinnati Shoe Co., U. S.
Danvers, Mass.—Martin Kelly Co., U. S.
Des Moines, Ia.—O. L. E. Goss of the Dayton Last Co., U. S.
Dover, N. H.—W. C. Hartford of the Gibbs Shoe Co., U. S.
Fayette, Pa.—H. C. Fife of the Fife Shoe Co., U. S.
Harrisburg, Pa.—E. W. George of E. H. Waters, U. S.
Harrisburg, Pa.—J. Youger of the A. S. Kreider Shoe Co., U. S.
Keene, N. H.—G. H. Scarlett of the Fife Shoe Co., U. S.
Lafayette, N. Y.—W. K. Urquhart of Little Falls Felt Shoe Co., U. S.
Marion, Ind.—J. W. Little of the Marion Shoe Co., U. S.
Midtown, Pa.—H. C. Harnish of the Kreider Shoe Co., U. S.
Milwaukee, Wis.—S. J. Pantler of the Rich Shoe Co., U. S.
Milwaukee, Wis.—M. H. Hamilton, U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—E. Richardson of the Tennessee Shoe Manufacturing Co., U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. S. Dunbar.
New York City—L. Spahn of Bielefeld & Spahn.
New York City—J. Doetsch of Stewart & Potter, U. S.
Newark, N. J.—W. H. Hartshorn of Willard & Hartshorn, U. S.
Newark, N. J.—F. W. Cook of McNeil Last Co., U. S.
Norristown, Pa.—C. O. Normandy of the Pittsburgh Shoe Co., U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—F. P. Green of the Pittsfield Shoe Co., U. S.
Portland, Me.—F. Hoffman of the Portland Shoe Co., U. S.
Portland, Me.—F. Sterling of the Portland Shoe Co., U. S.
Reading, Pa.—Mr. Zuber of the Crescent Shoe Co., U. S.
Red Wing, Minn.—M. T. Shaw of the Red Wing Shoe Co., U. S.
Winston-Salem, N. C.—P. C. Jenkins of Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co., U. S.
Yarmouthville, Me.—P. E. Merrill of the Hodson Shoe Co., U. S.

MASSACHUSETTS INCORPORATIONS IN TWELVE MONTHS

During the past year 1400 business corporations were granted charters by the Massachusetts secretary of state, with \$112,261,975 authorized capital, comparing with 1283 incorporations during 1910 with \$66,024,000 capital. Number and capitalization both established new high records, since the new corporation law went into effect in 1902.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

WORLD IS AWAITING TIDINGS OF RIVALS IN SOUTH POLE DASH

Important Mineral Wealth May Be Discovered in the Antarctic and Even a New Klondike Is Possibility

CABLE TO TELL NEWS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Within the next three months, it is reasonable to suppose that the world will be told the result of the labors of the two parties, one under Captain Scott and the other under Captain Amundsen, a Norseman, who are now making a dash for the south pole.

Both expeditions started across the great frozen barrier to reach the Antarctic sea in October instead of early in November, which is usually considered the most favorable month. The cause which decided Captain Scott in making this earlier start was the unexpected arrival of the Norsemen on the scene of action. Therefore the expedition became to some extent a race, and the result is being awaited with an enormous amount of interest.

The sailing of the Terra Nova from New Zealand was reported lately in these columns. It is known that she is carrying a number of mules for the use of Captain Scott, in case, should he not have realized his ambition, he should decide to spend another winter in the south polar regions.

The news of the achievement will come by cable from Stewart Island, the most southerly cable station. Here a Central News correspondent will be awaiting the arrival of the ship in order to flash the news over the world. In an hour from its arrival the result of months of labor and endurance will be known in London and from there will go to other countries.

Captain Scott expects to make some important mineral investigations following on Sir Ernest Shackleton's discovery of coal in that region. Great hopes are also entertained as to the presence of gold in the Antarctic. If gold bearing strata are found in large quantities it is believed that the difficulties in the way of extracting it will not be any greater than those to be encountered in the region of the Klondike.

ENGLISH CLUB IS AMSTERDAM AIM

(Special to the Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The question of establishing an English club in Amsterdam has been considered for some considerable time and the idea is now rapidly gaining ground.

The opening of such a club would be a great boon to British subjects living in Holland, as well as to the Dutch citizens who either have regular relations with England or who have been at one time living in England. A large number of Englishmen live in Holland, added to which a great number of Englishmen visit this country for various purposes, and it is fully expected that a good club will shortly be opened.

UNION ENTERTAINS MANY CHILDREN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The entertainment of 2000 children was undertaken at the Peoples Palace lately by the Yuletide Association of the Ragged School Union. Many of the youngsters came without shoes or stockings and many in very unladylike attire. All, however, managed to pass the evening of their lives. They did not allow any of the shortcomings in their costumes to interfere with the hilarious gaiety of the occasion.

The Kinemacolor Company amused them for an hour with the marvel of colored moving pictures. They sang hymns and listened to organ music. To complete the evening's delight, each guest departed with a toy.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN BILL NOW PASSED

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Commonwealth Parliament has passed the loan bill, which authorizes the raising of £2,400,000. Of this sum £1,000,000 is to be allocated to the transcontinental railway, £600,000 to the purchase of land for the federal capital, and £600,000 to the purchase of land in London for the Commonwealth government offices and to the cost of the building to be erected thereon.

CAMBRIDGE (ENG.) HONORS

(Special to the Monitor)
CAMBRIDGE, England.—Earl Grey and Baron Rothschild have received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Cambridge University. Mention was made of the contribution of £10,000 by the house of Rothschild to the re-endowment of the university.

POINTS IN DEFENSE MEASURE OF SOUTH AFRICA EXPLAINED

IMPERIAL FESTIVITIES IN INDIA DRAW TO END



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King George V. of England—Sketch taken by G. P. Jacob Hood, the special artist of the Daily Graphic on board H. M. S. Medina on way to the Delhi durbar

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Womans League of the Congregational Union is organizing a non-conformist pageant to be held in the Royal Horticultural hall next February. The pageant will consist of a series of tableaux illustrating the history of the Free church, and will be divided into episodes showing various great nonconformist bodies and their places in the historical development of the movement called dissent.

Thus, Welsh conformity will be represented by John Penry and the revival of 1760; Scottish Presbyterianism by John Knox and the covenanters; the Baptists by John Bunyan and Elizabeth Gaunt; Methodism by John Wesley; the Sunday school movement by Robert Raikes, and, finally, the place of missions by a scene entitled "The Selling of the Duff."

The prologue has been written by the Rev. H. Elvet Lewis, the music has been composed and arranged by Alfred Howe and the Rev. Carey Bonner and the pageant master and writer of the book is the Rev. Hugh Parry.

NEW ZEALAND'S COAL PRODUCTION ON THE INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—There was a satisfactory increase of 15 per cent in the annual coal production. The production of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal was 154,797 tons in the north district and 1340,912 tons in the west coast district; total 1,495,709 tons. Pitch coal was produced in the southern district only, the quantity being 6068 tons. The production of brown coal was 245,867 tons in the northern district, 120 tons in the west coast district and 340,008 in the southern district.

Lignite to the amount of 100,590 tons was mined in the southern district. The coal yields for 1910 (with those for 1909 in parentheses) are as follows: Northern, 400,664 tons (348,370); west coast, 1,341,032 tons (1,122,643); southern, 455,664 tons (440,235); grand total, 2,197,362 tons (1,911,247); increase, 286,115 tons.

EARLY LONDON THEATER DAYS ARE SKETCHED BY COMEDIAN

W. H. Kendal, Favorite English Actor, Describes Great Changes Within His Experience and Regards Attitude of Press to Drama One of Best Signs of Times

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—W. H. Kendal, who is well known to English theatergoers of the last 40 years as a light comedian of the highest distinction, recently gave an interesting account of his early days behind the footlights to a representative of the Morning Post.

Mr. Kendal, whose real name is Grimston, stated that as a youth his favorite resort was the old Soho theater. One evening, when he was about 18 years old, he sat in the theater sketching the characters of one of the scenes. The manager, Mr. Mowbray, who happened to be sitting near, looked over his shoulder and admired the drawing, asking at the same time if he might show it to the members of the company. Mr. Kendal consented and was promptly taken behind the scenes.

"That was my first introduction to the other side of the footlights," said he, "and from that moment I was stagestruck. I opened up negotiations with Mr. Mowbray, and he engaged me at the magnificent salary of one guinea a week to play a variety of parts. I remained at the Soho theater for two seasons, playing a dozen parts or more a week, and also painting the scenery." Sir Charles Wyndham was a member of that company, also Miss Ellen Terry.

Mr. Kendal then went to Glasgow, where he obtained an engagement in a stock company, where the performances last 11 months out of the 12, and he had to play 10 or more leading parts a week. For this he got £3 10s. a week. He also got experience, which under the existing system it is difficult to obtain, and he was sure of continuous employment.

Another great advantage in the old stock companies, he said, was that youngsters had the opportunity of acting with eminent performers when they fulfilled star engagements in the provinces. It was thus that he became acquainted with Charles Kean, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Matthews and a host of other theatrical celebrities.

Mr. Kendal then alluded to the great changes which he had seen since he first began to act. Forty-five years ago, he said, there were only four or five theaters in the whole of London, and there were practically no music halls. Now the number of theaters is legion and there are immense luxurious variety houses for all classes.

He also spoke hopefully of the modern drama, saying there were many clever writers in the present day who were engaged in producing original English plays, and he expressed his opinion that the increased attention given to serious dramatic work by the press was one of the best signs of the times.

FRENCH SUFFRAGIST DECLARER WOMEN WILL END WARFARE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Mme. Pelletier, who is the leader of the woman's suffrage movement in France, spoke lately on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's speech in

London. She does not counsel women to take his advice, but she commented favorably on his remarks when he asks, "Has government by men been such a remarkable success that they deserve to hold the monopoly?" and on his declaration that "the union of men and women in private life produces such excellent results that a similar arrangement should work well in the government of the empire."

She went on to say that though women have no special genius for politics and might find themselves at a loss at first through want of experience yet their influence would be felt for good in countless ways. They have qualities which are exclusively their own. Should they be taking part in any legislative assembly wars would very soon cease to be, there would be much less drunkenness and better government for the poor would ensue.

"It is not necessary, however," she said, "to prove points of superiority in order to lay claim to equality." The feminist movement moves slowly in France, and the declarations made by statesmen lately have tended to give it impetus and vitality.

IMPERIAL CADETS SHOOT FOR TROPHY, ENGLAND WINNING

(Special to the Monitor)

RECEIVED SMALL PERSONAL MEMENTOES OF THE ROYAL VISIT.

(Special to the Monitor)

AGRA, India—On leaving Delhi at the termination of the ceremonies in connection with the great durbar King George went by rail to Bhikha Thori, on the British side of the Nepal border. Here he was met by the prime minister of Nepal and motored to the camp which had been prepared for him at Sukimar.

On leaving Delhi Queen Mary traveled to Agra where she has spent her time visiting many of the famous buildings erected during the greatest days of the Moghul dynasty. To the Taj Mahal, that magnificent structure in white marble and red sandstone, built by the Emperor Shah Jahan and adjudged by many to be the most beautiful building in the world, her majesty has paid two visits, one in the morning and the other in the evening, obtaining thus a view of it under widely different conditions.

She has also motored out to Fatehpur Sikri to see the ruins of the palace of the Emperor Akbar. After spending three days at Agra her majesty left for Jaipur, whence she will make a tour of many of the chief places of interest in Rajputana.

ACTIVITY OF TRADE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA SHOWN BY CUSTOMS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars of the oversea trade of the state for October have been received from the customs department, and they indicate the continued activity of trade generally. For the month the value of exports and imports amounted to £1,574,011, an increase of over £215,000 on the figures for the preceding month.

A satisfactory feature of the month's operations is the fact that although the growth of the population and the opening up of new areas for settlement have stimulated imports to a great extent, the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by £641,215.

The value of the principal lines ex-ported during the month were: Wheat and flour, £378,544; wool, £330,966; ores and concentrates, £262,527; skins, £31,902; silver, £27,930; lambs and mutton, £21,522; butter, £17,737, and wool, £11,394.

Although the customs authorities do not keep a record of trade between the various states, it is certain that the interstate transfers of produce from South Australia are also on the increase.

(DUTCH SHOE-WORKERS AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Owing to various causes the shoe industry in the Netherlands is not so satisfactory as formerly. In view of the increased price of living some employers have voluntarily raised the rate of wages for the winter.

QUEENSLAND TO EXPORT FRUIT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The department of agriculture has decided to test the English market with a number of consignments of Queensland fruits. It is intended that the shipments shall be continued over a long period, a few cases being carried by each boat.

MUTINY OF CHINESE SOLDIERS IN TIBET BENEFITTING LAMAS

(Special to the Monitor)

Revolution in China and Lack of Pay for Troops in Lhasa Weakens Hold Upon Once Forbidden Land

NEWS IS VIA INDIA STATE ALSO HELPS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—As far as it is possible to judge from the news available, an extraordinary situation appears to have arisen in Tibet. The Statesman, a Calcutta journal, publishes a letter from its correspondent at Gyangtze in Tibet, from which it appears that there has been a general mutiny of the Chinese troops in that country.

The mutiny is said to be due to the fact that the soldiers' pay was in arrears, a very natural result of the disorganization of affairs in China, and that they desired to return to China, in order to see to the safety of their families during the disturbances produced by the rebellion against the Manchu authority.

The Chinese troops in Lhasa are reported to have looted the mint and to have surrounded the residence of the amban or Chinese resident whom they took prisoner. This official, however, was subsequently released, and is reported as having abdicated. Outbreaks are said to have occurred at other places, the result being that the Lamas are, for the first time for some years, in control of the situation.

Meanwhile it is rumored that the Dalai Lama has at last consented to return to Tibet. It will be remembered that strenuous efforts were made last year by the Chinese to induce him to leave Darjiling, where he had taken refuge, and to return to his own country.

To appoint another Dalai Lama in his place was by the very nature of things impossible, and the refusal of the holder of the title to return to the land of the Lamas left the Chinese in an awkward predicament.

On the present occasion, however, efforts would appear to have been made by the high priests of three great monasteries to induce the Dalai Lama to return, and it is reported that these efforts have proved successful.

Possibly the breakdown of the authority of the government at Peking may have contributed not a little to the consent of the Dalai Lama to return to his country, for it was evident that he placed little confidence in the good faith of the quondam government. Whatever his reasons for returning may be, it seems probable at any rate that the Tibetans may soon have in their midst the spiritual head of the Buddhist faith.

After the presentation had taken place, his lordship said that he was a man of peace, and it was precisely for that reason that he wished to see the country prepared for war. He knew what war was, and he knew also that the best way to prevent it was to let everybody know that the country was ready at any moment should the necessity arise to defend itself. Turning to the boys, Lord Roberts reminded them that drill and other military exercises would teach them obedience, discipline and habits of self-reliance and independence which would be of the greatest benefit to them in after life, and added that their example would be helpful to others.

STAMPS USED IN TRIPOLI

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Philatelists will be interested to learn that in consequence of the stock of special surcharge stamps at Benghazi having been exhausted, the ordinary Italian stamps are now being used, a special military postmark, with the inscription "Bengazi, Posta da Campo," being employed.

DR. AND MRS. WORKMAN SEE BEAUTY OF HISPAR GLACIER

Explorers in Himalayas Tell Audience of Magnificent Ice Mass, With Its Surface Lakes of Deep Blue and Its High Walls Towering up to 21,000 Feet

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman, who recently returned from their seventh exploring expedition in the Himalayas, have just given an interesting lecture, illustrated by as many as 75 lantern slides, on the Hispar glacier, which they explored during their fifth Himalayan expedition.

Dr. Workman said that the party, which consisted of himself and his wife, two Alpine mountaineers, and a number of local men, started from Nagar and journeyed to the Hispar village, which stands in a bleak desert where not a tree grows and where cultivation can only be carried on to the most limited extent.

The Hispar glacier, he said, is many miles long and about two miles in width. A feature of especial interest in connection with it is the great number of lakes formed by the accumulation of surface water, one lake having been observed at a height of as much as 16,000 feet. This water is transparent and gives out most beautiful colors by the reflection of the deep blue sky.

On the southeast the Hispar glacier is covered by high walls of ice which often break away causing avalanches.

Its greatest altitude is 21,000 feet, but in order to reduce to a minimum the chance of being overtaken by one of

these avalanches they decided to commence the ascent of the glacier during the early hours of the morning and to descend before the midday sun had started to melt the snow.

Setting out early as arranged, they scaled wall after wall of snow, finally reaching an altitude of 18,000 feet. Here they remained for some time taking observations and photographs, finally reaching their camp at one o'clock in the afternoon. Words, said Dr. Workman, were absolutely inadequate to give any idea of the grandeur and beauty of the view obtained from the summit.

N. Z. SHEARERS LIKE PAY RATE

(Special to the Monitor)

DUNEDIN, New Zealand—Stands in several shearing sheds have already been applied for by shearers and allotted.

One applicant from Central Otago has obtained shearing in about six sheds in the North Wairarapa. As the owners have agreed to pay £1 per 100 sheep shorn, no trouble in regard to obtaining men is anticipated.

The action of the employers in deciding to pay more than the award rate of wages is much appreciated by the shearers. Very few shearers are expected to come to New Zealand from Australia this season in search of work.

GOOD PLAYS AT LOW COST ACHIEVED BY SWISS BENEFACTORS

L'Union Pour l'Art Social in Geneva Allows Working People to Enjoy Classic Pieces at Four Cents a Seat

THE HOME FORUM

ELECTRICITY AND THE FIRELESS COOKER

ELCTRIC cooking is still in its infancy, but the child is growing rapidly. At the Chicago exposition of 1893 electric utensils were shown in considerable variety—chafing dishes, stew pans, coffee pots, teapots, broilers, griddles, etc. Since that time hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in devising improvements, and at the electric exhibition in New York a year ago the cooking utensils were so prominent and boasted so many improvements that it seemed as though the time had come for their general introduction into homes and hotels. The United States government has taken the lead by recommending electric ranges for future use on battleships; after experiments had been made showing that the change would result in greater economy of time, space and money, not to speak of cleanliness, or of the better quality of the cooked food, because of the uniform distribution of the heat.

For home use, electricity is still in most localities comparatively expensive,

but it will be less so when it comes into more general use. If the electric companies would follow the example of the gas companies in renting cooking ranges, it would be a great stride forward. In England some of the companies charge a special low rate for electric cooking, because it is done mostly in the daytime, when there is little demand for the current for lighting purposes. But the most radical way to reduce the cost will be to combine the electric range with the fireless cooker. Thousands of families that could not pay for an electric current five or six hours a day could

No great inner event befalls those who summon it not; and yet there is germ of great inner event in the smallest occurrence of life. But events such as these are apportioned by justice and to each man is given of the spoil in accord with his merits. Misfortune or happiness, it seems, must be chastened ere it knock at the door of the sage; but only by stooping low can it enter the commonplace soul.—Maeterlinck.

"GREAT PEACE"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ideal of the human heart is peace, rest, satisfaction. Mortals strive for many things, but not so much for the things themselves as for the satisfaction they are supposed to bring.

After all is said and done, to be satisfied is the whole desire. Innumerable ways, many of them sorry ones, are pursued in quest of happiness; satisfaction lies in such and such achievement, we say. But over and over again we learn that the grasp of the thing sought brings further responsibilities or stirs greater restlessness. Outward successes are not necessarily one with inward peace.

And where lies the way of peace if not in personal success? Prophet, poet and philosopher in all ages, in varying ways, have urged that only in obedient adjustment to our highest understanding of right can peace be found. Every one knows, undoubtedly, the peculiar quality of peace which follows sin conquered in himself. Nothing like it has ever been found in material gain or good fortune. And so in the last analysis disturbance and disquietude arise from ignorance and

wrong; and peace is found only in one definite mental action—the growth in goodness that conquers sin.

If any of us are affected by the argument that the religious life is not for the business man nor for the business world we might ask ourselves how much peace we see in the business life and if something not yet common to it is not needed to subdue its present discord. If in fact in God does not seem necessary to business activities we may well wonder what better thing could animate them. Should the wholly good and spiritual mind that was in Christ Jesus suddenly become the possession of every business man and business woman all strife, friction, lack, fear, dishonesty, greed and failure would at once cease. All of us would be working with loving concern for the other man. Brotherhood would be a fact, not a theory. Heaven itself would come into the business world and suffering cease. Then does not every man who would begin to improve business conditions need first to understand God and to take such understanding with him into every transaction of the day? Nothing less, surely, can establish peace.

Looking at many of our statesmen, rulers, leaders, we find them great because of their religious life. King David, an essentially human man, a sinner indeed, in some of his early experience, yet a man great enough to lead armies and to rule kingdoms, came humbly to explain in his search for peace, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters." And he declares again: "Great peace have they which love thy law; and nothing shall offend them." George Washington, nearer our own time, said in his farewell address in 1796, "And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." Still another American statesman, Abraham Lincoln, has said: "Without the assistance of that divine Being who ever attended him (Washington) I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well." Great men of many nations, in great crises, have urged remembrance of God. Then can we, in the factory, the office, the market places of the world, afford to do without knowing God? However important or however humble our place and work may be we bring sweetness and light into it to the extent that we love His law. And truly in the sore pressure of the business life, if anywhere, we need to love His law and to find for ourselves and for every one the peace that so surely attends it.

Christian Science brings the knowledge of God into simple, practical, daily demonstration. First the true nature and presence and power of God as taught by the Scriptures, is plainly revealed. God comes to be understood as divine Mind. Then we are shown how God enters the affairs of men by divine thoughts entering the thoughts of men. He who would have God go with him must keep God-like with him in his own thought and conduct. First he must love God's law; then he has "great peace." Cause and effect, these mental conditions cannot be separated. But, say many, "the most earnest Christians love God's law, and continue to suffer!" Have they not been taught by creed and dogma that they can love and obey God and still suffer? That God sends the suffering? Christian Science challenges this state of mind by showing logically that only ignorance of God brings suffering; that as we stop fearing and believing that the good can suffer goodness is released and comes into its own "great peace." Let all Christians continue to love His law; but let them add thereto the confidence that this very loving shall reveal to them a just God under whose merciful decree the good cannot suffer!

Motoring and Art

Apparently the motor car, among its other shortcomings, has exerted a deleterious effect on the public interest in art. Such, at any rate, is the opinion of David Murray, R. A. Speaking recently at a dinner of the old art students of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, London, Mr. Murray said that people were showing the effects of much motoring.

Those who could appreciate art of all kinds and had the money to make purchases had learned to rush through space at such a speed as to acquire the habit of being satisfied with the swift, superficial glance, and had thus almost lost the delight of close inspection, which alone revealed the beauty of craftsmanship and invention. The glancing of stage jewels, the effect produced by cheap lace and the meaningless forms which went to make a post-impressionist picture, now satisfied the mentality which had lost repose.

Barrie's Play

"The ending of one of J. M. Barrie's best plays came to him between the gate and the front door of his house," says Charles Frohman in the Strand Magazine. When Mr. Barrie was asked where the beginning of the play occurred to him, he answered: "Well, you see that was the beginning as well as the ending. I thought of a strong man suddenly finding himself out, and I wrote backward."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Three Little Men

Three little men started out on a day, And together the wide world trod. In Indian file they went marching along.

Three little soldiers, courageous and strong,

And as like as three peas in a pod.

Was some lad faint-hearted? Right swiftly was heard

The thud of their oncoming feet.

He had only to nod, and, with unflagging zeal,

Six stanch little shoulders were put to the wheel,

And a triumph was wrung from defeat.

A dear little girl found her lesson so hard,

That she gave it quite up, in a pet!

But she right-about-faced, with a spark in her eye.

When these three sturdy fellows came hurrying by,

And offered the problem to get.

These same willing helpers are tramping today,

Let the weather be stormy or dry.

AIRY HEIGHTS FOR WORKERS



NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION

A SKYSCRAPER that will vie indeed with the topless towers of Ilium is promised in the new municipal building of New York city. It makes the substantial brownstone block of an earlier day look dwarfed indeed, and many buildings that turn the streets beside them into brick canons appear

only as foothills beside this giant mass. An amusing cartoon in "Life" recurs in this connection. It shows the lowlier buildings that were once high enough, Glimpsed, as it were, in lofty white peaks above them stand the skyscrapers, veiled in clouds. Between the two levels aeroplanes are swooping, and the legend below reads "Going uptown."

WHY THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER

IT IS only by comparing the present state of development in any line with that which existed at some period in the past that it is possible to determine the degree of progress which has been made.

The distinguishing feature of human endeavor in this age is the remarkable tendency towards the production of things that are practical and useful. By comparing the present with even the recent past, great progress can be observed along industrial and mechanical lines. Formerly men worked almost exclusively with their hands, but now machinery and mechanical devices have to a large extent superseded hand labor.

The most remarkable thing about the great mechanical inventions, which have to so large an extent altered the conditions under which people live, is that nearly all of them have come within the

last century, and most of them during the last fifty years. The reaping hook, flail and threshing floor of King David continued to be the only means for harvesting and threshing grain until almost our own generation. After inventing these simple devices, the human mind slept for thirty centuries in the belief that they were the best that could be produced, and, then, over night, as it were, it was touched by some new impulse which caused it to progress by leaps and bounds from one improvement to another, until the husbandman of today is able to see his grain harvested and threshed by great machines, each doing the work of many scores of men.

Similar progress has been made in every direction and in nearly all cases the improvements have come within the last few years. At the time of the American revolution, people cooked their food before open fires, spun and wove their cloth by hand, and did their sewing with little or no change from the way these things had been done for 3000 years.

While the newly acquired knowledge of the application of steam and electricity, together with modern plumbing and the countless other useful inventions, have contributed tremendously to the comfort of humanity, it is doubtful if they have lessened evil in the human mind. There are probably as many tears and as much suffering, unhappiness and sin as existed before the advent of these modern improvements.

No one would be willing to return to old methods of living, but all must agree that the regeneration of the human mind has not been accomplished by increasing physical comfort.

The world is growing better because Truth is being understood, and only in proportion as Truth is understood and

SOME interesting reminiscences of Harvard in the New York Post contain the following account of the son of a famous man as the actual originator, although without specific purpose, of the world famous colors of Harvard. The writer says:

I have mentioned Alexander Agassiz as the designer of the Hasty Pudding

I recall him first on a day soon after our entrance into college in 1851. A civic celebration was to take place in Boston, and the Harvard students were to march in the procession. As we formed on the Beacon street mall before the State House, a boy of 18 came down the steps to take his place in our class dressed in dark gray—a handsome fellow, dark-eyed and dark-haired, trimly built and well grown for his years. His face had a foreign air, and when he spoke a foreign peculiarity marked his speech. This he never lost, but it was no imperfection. Rather it gave distinction to his otherwise perfect English. As the son of the famous professor he was a marked boy. He matured into handsome manhood, and

as an athlete was among the best.

Particularly, he was a master of the oar, not dropping it on graduation, but long a familiar figure on the Charles.

Here, incidentally, he left upon the university a curious and lasting mark.

The crew one day were exercising bare-

headed on the Back bay, when, encoun-

tering stress of weather, Agassiz was

sent up into the city to find some proper

head-gear. He presently returned with

a package of caps of crimson which so

demonstrated their convenience and

played a part on so many famous occa-

sions that crimson became the Harvard

color.

Byways of California

Then, one day, take the little leisurely train named by some wag the "Cannon Ball," and go 15 miles into the interior to the beautiful Ojai (Ohi) valley. Ojai is Indian for nest, and of all lovely hidden valleys set like shimmering jewels in the encircling hills, the Ojai is the loveliest. Those who have traveled far and wide say this, but it is so out of the ordinary tourist line of travel that it is not generally known, and its very seclusion is its highest distinction.

Four miles up into the hills, beyond the small village of Nordhoff, where the railroad terminates, are nestled away, each one in its own charming privacy, bungalows and cottages and the famous Thacher preparatory school for very fortunate boys. Here, also, the traveler who adventures beyond the beaten track may find rest and refreshment at an attractive and hospitable inn, set round with a dozen or so of small furnished cottages, half-hidden among pepper trees, magnolias, acacias, loquats, hibiscus, great flaming poonias and orange and lemon trees, and run over by a tangle of roses, jasmine, tecoma and English ivy. Here one can have simple comfort and entire privacy and forget that there is care anywhere in the world; while the valley spread out before one is full of beauty. For nature lovers, the Ojai valley and San Buenaventura are names to conjure with. Here the mild climate has extended a helping hand to a soil nature-born for horticulture. The result is charming.—Suburban Life.

He is a Judas that will get money by anything.—William Penn.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

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BAKER
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A complete list of
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ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

P U B L I S H E R

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

Today's Puzzle

RIDDLE

I sit in a corner
And never was heard

To make a petition

Nor utter a word.

Yet I travel by night

And I travel by day

And carry your message,

Whatever you say.

I am blue; I am green;

I am pink; I am red;

The smallest of prices

Is set on my head.

When I start on a trip,

Though I stick to my place,

I am sure to receive.

A hard blow in the face.

I am generally square,

But my character's such

That you'd best not compel me

To work, overmuch,

For I'll run you one errand,

And that errand run.

My work is all ended,

My usefulness done.

Hosiery.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE
PUZZLE

Hosiery.

The overshadowing issue of 1912 is peace versus war. Shall physical might or moral reason settle disputes among nations? Despite wars now going on, tokens of peace universal were never so numerous. Shall bombs or courts, revolution or evolution, destruction or upbuilding prevail in the differences growing acute between capital and labor? Here, too, signs are not lacking of a return to reason, guaranteeing justice and peace to all.—Leslie.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 4, 1912

Legislature and Governor Define Problems

WITH an annual session of its lawmaking body and an annual election of a Governor Massachusetts has always been able to keep its state politics and its state government within sight of each other. Because of this responsiveness of the mechanism of administration to the popular will the demand for some of the more direct methods of democratic control of officials has not been so insistent in the Bay state as in commonwealths with biennial sessions of legislatures and governors with longer terms.

The present session of the General Court opens with considerable deferred business of grave importance, some of which is recalled to its attention in Governor Foss' message. In addition there will be problems to face that are pushed forward by the persistence of an electorate that is alive to political issues as no generation has been since the one that fought through the civil war. A feeling is abroad in the nation that Massachusetts is not furnishing "light and leading" now as she did formerly. Recent repeated defeats of the party long in control of the state must have given its more open-minded and genuinely patriotic leaders cause to ask, "Why?" Conditions in the national political field clearly indicate to politicians of both parties that the present is no time for perversion of state legislation to promotion of partisan ends.

Consequently it is reasonable to expect that this session of the Legislature will see lawmakers and the Governor facing their duties with less antagonism and less prejudice born of partisanship than was apparent last year. Governor Foss has had a second popular endorsement that cannot be discounted. The issues he raises in his message are too large to be ignored or treated superficially.

One feature of the message is striking. Federal, state and local problems are given consideration with some sense of proportion, and with full emphasis on the relative rights of each political unit. Advocates of a Greater Boston and of municipal government generally have no cause to complain of being overlooked. Those who believe that this state, so long a pioneer in education, penology and public supervision and control of natural monopolies, has fallen behind other commonwealths and must catch up with the procession, must admit that the executive is with them unequivocally. And those who are adverse to having all power centralized in Washington, and who believe in state rights and state duties, cannot but find comfort in the executive program for the Legislature.

The message also has the merit of being concise, orderly in its argumentation and easy to be read by a plain citizen, though busied with many other things.

Everglade Reclamation and Panama Route

CONSTRUCTION of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of Florida is a project inextricably involved in the reclamation of the Everglades. Yet it is rarely that the two enterprises are coupled. By some tacit agreement, writers on the subject of Everglades drainage avoid mention of the fact that the only certain way to its accomplishment is bound up with the construction of a waterway that will clip several hundreds of miles from the distance between Atlantic ports and the gulf of Mexico and the Panama canal. Everglades redemption has been talked of periodically for the last sixty years and more. It has been a dream in Florida ever since that state was admitted to the Union in 1845. In 1848, in response to a petition, Congress turned the Everglades, then a part of the national domain, over to the state, with the understanding that the latter would reclaim them. Various steps have been taken by the Florida Legislature looking to this end.

For twenty-five years, at least, there has been constant agitation of the Lake Okeechobee canal project. This body of water is the reservoir of a system of lakes and streams, is situated just north of the Everglades and almost midway between the Atlantic and gulf coasts. The simple process of extending for a short distance and dredging the Caloosahatchie river would give the lake connection with Charlotte harbor on the west; a short canal would connect it with the Atlantic on the east. This lake has no natural outlet; in wet seasons it overflows, and the overflow contributes largely to the inundation of the Everglades. The Everglades cannot be drained permanently until the overflow from Lake Okeechobee is diverted; the overflow from Lake Okeechobee can be best diverted into a canal that will form a connection between the lake and the gulf of Mexico, through Charlotte harbor. Such a connection can only be made profitable by constructing a canal from Lake Okeechobee to the Atlantic. An examination of a map of Florida will show at a glance what this would mean to the commerce of the Atlantic ports of the United States.

In reality, the draining of the Everglades and the construction of a Florida peninsula canal constitute one project, but somehow or other it is deemed the wiser plan to consider them as separate enterprises. However they may be considered, one means fully as much to the future of Florida as the other; combined they mean more than it would be possible at this time to estimate. Charlotte harbor is one of the most beautiful and inviting bodies of water on the Gulf coast. It is the nearest harbor in the United States to the Panama canal. If made the terminus of an Atlantic-gulf canal, a city that would become the entrepot of the trade of two oceans might arise on its shore.

Growth of Apple Culture in Virginia

IN THE second week of January the Virginia State Horticultural Society will be the guest of the Rockingham County Horticultural Society in Harrisonburg, the county seat. The latter society, though of comparatively recent origin, has 100 members and is growing. The reason both for origin and growth is the development within the last few years of the orchard industry. Rockingham county is in the historic and beautiful Shenandoah valley. In 1910 it produced and marketed 1000 carloads of apples. This was its first big year. Last year it did not do quite so well because of some late frosts, but this does not affect the main proposition, which is that the county has for some years

past been making gains in apple production to justify the prediction that within a decade it will be marketing no less than 10,000 carloads a season.

Rockingham county, although beautifully situated, well watered and fertile, possesses no advantages not common to nearly all of its sisters in the valley of Virginia and on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge mountains. The entire Piedmont district of the South, including that lying within the boundaries of Virginia, has long been celebrated for its fruit, but in Virginia up to a few years ago little effort was made to develop apple culture along commercial lines. The Virginia State Horticultural Society has become impressed, as by right it should be, by the rapid development of orcharding in Rockingham county, and at the January meeting steps will be taken looking to the encouragement of apple culture throughout the entire central, western and southwestern districts of the state.

The apple and the potato problems parallel each other at frequent intervals. Both products might be easily raised in quantities to supply the entire world. The story of the potato deficit is now familiar to our readers. Orchard planting in recent years throughout the Ozark region of southwest Missouri and northern Arkansas, and in Washington and Oregon, has prevented an actual deficit in the apple crop, but the supply falls far short of that necessary to meet at reasonable prices the demands of the export trade. Europe is fond of American apples and eats them in preference to all others when they are obtainable at reasonable prices, but some parts of Europe are forced to go without them for much of the time because short production and increasing home demand keep the prices at a stage that excludes them from export on a large scale. Rockingham county, Va., appears to have entered upon the development of a profitable industry with intelligence as well as energy, and the entire state can hardly help deriving permanent benefit from the example it has set.

IT is estimated that the total product of the South African mines since the discovery of diamonds in that quarter has been 100,000,000 carats, about 60 per cent of which have been suitable for jewels. The grand total valuation of this yield is put at \$750,000,000 at the mines; it has meant an expenditure on the part of diamond buyers throughout the world of approximately \$2,000,000,000. We are told in this connection that South Africa's production of diamonds has exceeded that of the mines of India and all other parts of the world in ancient or modern times, so far as any records have been kept.

If there had not been a demand to correspond with this production, or, to put it in another way, if there had not been a corresponding increase in the world's wealth, the price of diamonds would have declined. As it is, comparatively speaking, diamonds are no cheaper today than they were before the African mines began to yield their wondrous treasures. In fact, diamonds are higher now than they were a decade ago. The high cost of living, apparently, has not prevented diamond fanciers from indulging their taste; it may be that they have been compelled to economize in other directions; they could not very well economize in this particular since stones of popular weights are in some instances nearly 100 per cent higher now than they were ten years ago.

Nearly 95 per cent of all the importations of precious stones to this country are entered through the port of New York, and the fact of present interest is that the importations of diamonds, as shown by the records of the custom house of that city for the last year, foot up \$40,000,000, a sum which falls only \$3,000,000 short of the high mark reached in 1906. It will be seen by these figures, taking them as indicating the national demand, that the United States is doing more than its share in absorbing the diamond output. It is not true, as generally supposed, that diamonds are purchased altogether for show or that indulgence in them is always an extravagance. Many men and women of means buy diamonds as they buy bonds, as an investment. Diamonds of the standard grades have an intrinsic value comparable with the value of standard securities.

In recent years the advance in the market price of diamonds has meant large profits to diamond investors. It is not likely that diamonds will become cheaper; they could only become so by the discovery of mines that would greatly increase the world's production, or by the coming about of conditions that would cause a falling off in the world's purchasing power. Under normal circumstances, diamonds should advance steadily in value, or in proportion to the increase in the world's wealth in money. The United States today is consuming about 60 per cent of the world's diamond production, because wealth is increasing in the United States in a greater ratio than elsewhere. What is called familiarly in this country a period of prosperity means a period of diamond buying. Should the United States ever have occasion to unload its diamonds, as some countries have occasion now and then to unload their bonds, the result, to say the least, would be interesting and instructive.

MARRIED men in Washington are urged to bring their wives and daughters to the six weeks' winter course in agriculture at the state college. The Pacific Northwest evidently is going to stop the importation of foodstuffs into a section that is capable of supporting twenty times its present population, or know the reason why.

WITHOUT alluding to any one of them in particular, and drawing upon the past wholly for information on the subject, it may be said, almost without risk of contradiction, that the number of presidential booms now in evidence will be greatly reduced before the national conventions assemble.

IT is reported that a strong effort will be made to introduce the Panama canal into presidential politics this year. The net result of such an effort, however, may be a landslide unwelcome to those behind it.

ST. LOUIS, inspired by Chicago's success, is making a stronger fight than ever for the redemption of its waterfront, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the result will be an inspiration to some other city.

WHEN the traction lines begin to carry freight will the passenger who now carries two suitcases and insists on standing on the platform be compelled to check one of them?

CONGRESS has now an opportunity of proving to the country that some amends can be made for five weeks practically wasted.

Changing Sentiment on Business Control

SECRETARY NAGEL of the department of commerce and labor has a way of thinking before he speaks that during his administration of office has steadily increased his national reputation. Some of the logical conclusions to be drawn from recent judicial interpretations of the Sherman law are defined by him in his annual report just submitted. One of them is that "there is imperative need of permanent administrative publicity, supervision and regulation" of business. Naturally he finds a normal nucleus for such extension of federal governmental power in the bureau of corporations which Mr. Roosevelt induced Congress to establish when he was thundering in the index and which it did create with very careful limitations of power.

Senator Aldrich and others of his school of Republicanism were then dominant in the upper house of the national Legislature, but times have changed and Republican party policies as well, and much water has run under the bridge since the first intimation was made that possibly the time would come when the nation would have both to know all about capitalization of corporations and their profits. A popular demand for greater equity in distribution of wealth as well as in its accumulation has played havoc with the political status of senators and congressmen who have championed the old individualism and laissez faire type of political economy and politics. The federal supreme court has condemned monopolistic methods and forced upon the offenders a form of reconstruction of business methods and continued governmental scrutiny of the same. Consequently, even the worst offenders under the old regime of exploitation of the public now clamor for collective supervision if thereby they can acquire some stability and certainty of business method and also escape popular condemnation.

Consequently, were a presidential election not pending Congress would no doubt reflect the general demand for supplementary legislation regulating federal "publicity, supervision and regulation," and business would adjust itself to the new status. Under the circumstances, action is not likely nor is it desirable. The mood of Washington from now until November is not likely to be conducive to constructive legislation such as the country needs on so many matters.

ORGANIZED last year just as the dramatic season was closing, the Boston Drama League did not start upon its real activity until this autumn. Already it has a membership of 1900 persons; it has been forced to limit attendance on its lectures to its members and to substitute paid clerical aid in carrying on its work for the voluntary labor of promoters with which the year opened. For the expository fortnightly lecture on the drama it has been found easy to engage either the best actors visiting the city or veteran students of dramatic literature teaching in local universities, or a playwright of eminence. Managers of the opera company and of the best of the local theaters have cooperated generously. Patronage has been intelligently diverted to the worthiest plays and comic operas by the series of bulletins issued by the society and based on its representatives' reports of first-night performances. Fully and conclusively it has been shown that there was a large local constituency for the stage avid for trustworthy guidance and willing to support an enterprise that aims to make the theater an educational factor in the community.

Since Chicago first organized this movement and since Boston followed after, Philadelphia has fallen into line; and now come intimations that Denver, Col., is to show the applicability of the plan to a community of its smaller size and relative unimportance as a "producing" center. The Governor of the state, heads of important educational institutions and leaders of the women's clubs are endorsing the project. Because of the dimensions that this movement is assuming and the readiness shown by actors and managers of the better sort to cooperate with it, the outlook for an American stage of high ideals a decade hence is much brighter than it was when the century opened. The "decent minority" of any community that is now ignored or treated with contempt has in this form of organization a means ready for its hand that we feel need be brought into play only at intervals to work a radical improvement.

Small Community Turning to Art

THE reason why the larger urban centers of a nation are the first communities to foster art is obvious. But as wealth is diffused, as suburbs and rural regions become the permanent or partially constant sites of homes of persons used to the advantages of art centers, they in turn are bound to take up with esthetics as a mode of civic life and growth. Montclair, N. J., one of the finest of the New York suburbs, just now is profiting by the combined action of a colony of artists and wealthy art lovers: in the course of a year or two it will have an admirable town art museum placed next to its central high school, where the two forms of educational institution can cooperate effectively.

New Rochelle, N. Y., a similar community, having had one of the most individual and talented of American artists, Frederick Remington, as a citizen for many years, is now planning to erect a monument in his memory that will symbolize for generations to come the place that an artist like Remington can have not only as a dutiful local citizen but as a pictorial depictor of phases of national life that otherwise might never have found such a record as that of Remington's studies of the Indian, the cowboy, the frontiersman and mining camp prospector.

In cities of the rank of New Orleans, Buffalo, and Worcester, and Springfield in Massachusetts, there has been a decided gain during the past decade in appreciation of the museum of art as a beneficiary worthy of enrichment by men and women of wealth. Contemporaneous with this trend has been steady growth of the larger collections of the country at New York, Chicago and Boston; so that, broadly, it may be said that to an extent never before seen art is coming to be a matter in which Americans are interested and for which they will sacrifice of their wealth and to which they will repair for uplift when in danger of engulfment by tides of commercialism and practical materialism.

THE Chinese are said to be without a word in their language that conveys the idea of a republic. Let them get started as a republic, have a congress and a political campaign and they will suffer thereafter from no dearth of words of any kind.